# BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor. Terms of Subscription.

panied with the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive
the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be
addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after
the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration
of said year.

# milmington

VOL. 14.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1858.

# Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. CI

office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street

THOMAS W. PLAYER, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. March 19, 1857-29-1y.

JOS. T. WALSH. JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,

CONWAYBORO', S. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND

Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m\*.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS, Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C., BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly or BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on

delivery. March 5, 1858.—27-1y. P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.
Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books. Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness Jan. 12th, 1858.

W. H. McRARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

street, Wilmington, N. C. H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "" Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] REFERENCES

JAMES O. BOWDEN. TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN.

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 20th, 1857.

GEO. W. ROSE, CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17
WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST. A UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice

May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectively and substitution public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended. or

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, MELS IN Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

Oct 15-34-1y-7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf. NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number

of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND of likely Negroes, MEN AND WORLEN, BOARD GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be girly to dispose of will fin Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

MOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be progued here. ber can be procured here.
ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied. June 12, 1857.—41-tf

FURNITURE !!! THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturer's lowest cash prices, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—
The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut; Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering; Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from \$13 to \$50; Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;

Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands; Centre, Sofa and Card Tables; Pier. Mantle and Oval Mirrors: Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to \$2½ each; Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs; Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete; Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50; Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.; Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads; Towel and light Stands;

Extension and other dining Tables; Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.; Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools,

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large Sills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE, No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C. 286-12-50-tf

LOOK OUT FOR McARTHUR.

GENTLEMEN, YOU THAT WISH TO SELL likely young Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for the highest cash prices, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets.
For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N.
Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C.
WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator. January 8th, 1858

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 64, 64, 64 and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' wholesale prices, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given

Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857.

· FRESH ARRIVALS, DER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK : 50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;

25 bags Laguyra Coffee ; 25 " Green Rio do. 20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM. AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT.

MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliwer at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

March 25, 1858 Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre;

Linseed Oil: Lard Oil; 2 " Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Draggist & Chemist. wholesale and retail, by Druggist & Chen Oct. 2-5-tf

## Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal

patronage.

Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

General Notices.

CARRIAGE FACTORY. B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other

work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will

NOTICE TO HOG RAISERS. THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER SOME FINE and full blooded PIGS of the Kincey and King stock, that was advertised in this paper, that weighed over eight hundred pounds. I will coop and deliver them at the depot for \$10 per pair. Address the subscriber at Magnolia, Duplin County, N. C.
May 28.—39-3t. ALFRED HOLLINGWORTH.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRI-bers to build a Church in the right by The SUBSCRIbers to build a Church in the vicinity of Mr. J. E. Wood-cock's, on the main road leading from Point Caswell to Hollyford, on Moore's Creek, of the following dimensions, viz: 50 feet long by 36 feet wide, two story, or gallery on end and sides; to be made of the best material, and on the latest and most approved style. For plan and particulars

If suitable proposals are not received by Wednesday, the 7th July, the Committee will put out the contract to the lowest bidder, at Mr. Woodcock's house, May 25th, 1858, Moore's Creek P. O. S. B. RIVENBARK.

CHAS. HENRY, CHAS. W. MURPHY, Building Committee. J. H. MURPHY. N. C. Presbyterian 4t and send bill to Committee.

RANAWAY on or about the 30th day of April, 1858

THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office.

EVERET PETERSON.

TAILORING, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER, while returning his sincere thanks to his friends and public generally, respectfully states that he still continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand on Second street, Willkings' building—third door above Market street, and has on hand, just received, a choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., with the continues of the street of the stree assortment of ULOTHS, UASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., suitable for the approaching season, and which he will be happy to have made up to order, in superior style, and on reasonable terms. CUTTING done to order, and good fitting garments guarantied. Also, CLEANING and REPAIRING promptly attended to. TITUS R. JAMES. April 16, 1858

advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.

May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished for eign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf

JAMES McCLARANAN.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTI Lated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any length-ened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made ar-rangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmingrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of winnington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf

B. M. RHODES & CO.

FRONT STREET, GRANITE ROW, NO. 1. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECENTED TORONAL TO

SPRING NOVELTIES. BLACK and Fancy Silks, Muslins, Bereges, Mantillas, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mitts, Kid Gloves, and everything in the Dry Goods line. Also, 50 cases Bonnets, trimmed in the latest Spring style; very cheap for cash, at S. R. BIRDSEY'S, On Front street, Granite Row, No. 1.

NIXON HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL
building in the town of Goldsboro', favourably known
as the Nixon House, is offered for sale, and possession given on the 18th day of November next. If not disposed of by that time, it will be rented to a suitable tenant
for the ensuing year. For terms, etc., apply to

WM. K. LANE, Goldsboro', N. C.

May 14th. 1858

Raleigh Standard, Petersburg Express, Charleston Courier, Elizabeth City Pioneer, please copy 6 times and forward bills immediately to this office. TOUCHSTONE.

THIS CELEBRATED (OLT WILL STAND THE present season at our Stables, (late residence of Wm. Faison, dec'd...) in Sampson County, and will e let to a limited number of mares. Terms—Fifty dollars the season and \$1 to the Groom.

Mares from a distance will be well taken care of but no

Beard per day 37 cents. The season will close on the

Four day 373 cents. The season win close on the first of July.

Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian mare, was three years old 11th of last March, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.

May 13—111-1t—37-6t] M. J. FAISON & BROS. Fayetteville Observer 6 times and send bill to this office.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS. N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.

March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

General Notices.

A SILVER LEVER WATCH, on the Plank Road, with Brass Chain. The owner can have the Watch by calling on Messrs. Brown & Anderson, and paythis advertisement.

LUKE McCLAMMY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1858.

John Cole and others, heirs at law of David W. Cole,

Richard Swinson and Anne Swinson, his wife.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and Anne Swinson, his wife, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition; and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

June 4—40-6w

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

\$100 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, en or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria belonging to Mrs. C. A. wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be ruiton, and now hired to Mr. A. McHae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his

odgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY. Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C. May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

\$50 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, his negro man "DICK." Dick is a very likely negro, about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight to five feet ten inches high, light colored, and weighs about 160 pounds. Some time ago he got a pass to visit his wife, who belongs to Mr. Scott, of Onslow county. His pass was out on the 19th day of May, but he has not yet made his appearance. He may be lurking in Onslow county, in the neighborhood of his wife. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail so I can get him.

JAMES ALLEN.
French's Creek, Bladen Co., June 4th, 1858.—230-1t-41-4t\*

10,000 DOLLARS. WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the highest cash price.

JOHN BARDEN.

Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858

From the Richmond South.

Ocean Mail Steamer Subsidies. The Bill introduced by Senator Clingman, a few days since, if passed, is calculated to produce a salutary reform in ocean mail carrying. Its aim is to terminate not only in this, but in other countries, as far as their intercourse with us is concerned, the system of governmental subsidies to steamers. It provides that American vessels shall be entitled to all the postages which they may earn according to established rates, and onehalf of the United States inland postages on the closed mails, which they may convey, destined for foreign coun-June, 1860, a discriminating rate of postage of one hundred per cent, shall be exacted upon all mail matter cardred per cent. shall be exacted upon all mail matter carried to this country by foreign vessels which are in the enjoyment of mail subsidies. This provision has been fiercely attacked by several of the Northern journals, from the subscriber's plantation in Lowe.

District, New Hanover county, his negro man "PE-District, New Hanover county, his negro man "PE-TER." Peter is a full-blooded negro, about six feet high, about 21 years old, has one leg bert in at the knee. He was bought from A. J. Mott, and was raised in the neighborhood. He may be lurking about the neighborhood or about Mr. J. C. Devane's, on Black River, who owns his mother. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail so I can get him.

JAMES P. MOORE.

New Hanover county, May 21st, 1020

38-27

NEGROES WANTED.

NEGROES WANTED.

enjoyment of man succession of the Northern journais, fiercely attacked by several of the Northern journais, and the ground that it would provoke retaliation.—Such an apprehension is entirely groundless. There is a deep solicitude in Great Britain to see the Government of that realm relieved of the enormous amount which it is paying, in the way of subsidies, to steamers. In an editorial published as far back as September, 1856, in the London Times, it was remarked: "As soon as our rescent contracts expire we must have no more of foster-way and the subscribed in Great Britain to see the Government of that realm relieved of the enormous amount which it is paying, in the way of subsidies, to steamers. In an editorial published as far back as September, 1856, in the London Times, it was remarked: "As soon as our rescent contracts expire we must have no more of foster-way and the subscribed in Great Britain to see the Government of that realm relieved of the enormous amount which it is paying, in the way of subsidies, to steamers. In an editorial published as far back as September, 1856, in the London Times, it was remarked: "As soon as our remarked to the contracts expire we must have no more of foster-way and the contracts expire we must have no more of foster-way and the contracts are subscribed by the contracts and the contracts are subscribed by th

ing and nursing a line for the benefit of anybody, or of any company or nation.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

If the Government of this country acts in accordance with the wishes of the great bulk of the mercantile community, we shall have no more of subsidized lines between Evelend and America when we have constituted. tween England and America, when we have once satisfied our engagements with the Cunard Company in every particular. It is an enormous sum that the British public annually pays for these postal contracts. It is not as generally known as it should be that we pay something like £800,000 (\$4,000,000) to the various steam packet companies for carrying our letter-bags, and that a very considerable portion of this is frittered away for the service of the West Indies. \* \* \* \* It will be far preferable if hereafter the Post-Office authorities dismiss from their system an idea which belongs to the days when bounties were given on fisheries, on in the Gulf.

exports, and we know not what. It is high time that there should be free-trade in carrying letters as in all else." In the cause which he has so judiciously espoused Senator Clingman will find a powerfulfally in the Times, as is shown in the preceding quotation. The liberal sentiment of England is doubtless with him, as the liberal sentiment of this country assuredly is. The steamship bounties, the fishery bounties, the monopoly in the er ship-building and coastwise navigation, all work in the same team; their utter abandonment by this Government cannot be too speedily effected. We believe that Senator Clingman has sounded the death-knell to the former as Senator Clay has to the fisheries, while the able report of Mr. Boyce shows conclusively that incidental protection has been a mistake from the beginning. Let us be done with the whole protective system. Our example will not be lost on the rest of the world. The

old homely adage, that "competition is the life of business," has never been, nor can ever be, truthfully contro-Perhaps no greater abuses have ever grown out of any public system than that of subsidies to mail steamers. It has been nationally demoralizing, from the day S that the first bill was introduced for an appropriation to S the Collins line, and to an extent which cannot be properly calculated. Pending fat subsidies have been too alluring for elastic consciences, and the South has had to submit to the consequent taxation. But there must be no new contracts entered into. All existing ones S

will expire in a year or so.

THE CROPS.—As there were quite a number of planters in town on Saturday last, we embraced the occasion to make particular inquiries in regard to the crops. As to cotton-about which the most interest is felt, especially by those at a distance—the accounts were not favorable. The plant was represented as presenting a very unhealthy appearance, owing to the cold nights.—
There was also considerable complaint of the lice. As we had a fine rain last Tuesday, and the weather has been warmer for the last few days, the probability is that the lice will soon disappear, and the plant assume a more healthy appearance.

Corn is represented as unusually promising. Wheat is generally good, but some crops have suffered from the rust. The oat crop is represented as a failure, owing to the rust.—Greensboro' (Ga.) Beacon. A friend writing us from Upson county, says that the prospect ahead of the planter in this county is very

cheering. Cotton and corn are highly promising, and the indications are all favorable for an abundant yield of fruit of every description. Wheat is not altogether so good as it was last year. The oats look well.

Macon (Ga.) Citizen.

The Madison (Fla.) Messenger of the 22d ult., talks of the cotton it represents as being about fourteen inches high, looking well, and perfectly even over the entire field, with a consider

able number of blossoms fully open.

The corn it describes as being about waist high, and also perfectly uniform, presenting a beautifully luxuriant and promising appearance; and wheat, in size and qui ity, is equal to any ever seen. The shortest of the heads is four and one half inches, and the longest six, all well filled with fine large grains.

From the Washington Union.

We commented the other day upon the insufficiency of our army for the ardness, dispersed, and varied service required of it; and showed that, while the country had doubted in magnitude and in all the elements of greatness during the last sixteen years, her arms of definee had remained almost as they were at the commence ment of this marvellous period of industrial expension. Turning to our navy, we shall find the disparity between its effective force and the service required of it; even the large apon the duties required of the navy. They are as universal as our American commerce. They cover every ocean and embrace every port and rosadstead of the commercial world. While its duties are thus infinite, let us see how diminutive is the navy itself. It is an easy matter to enumerate every vessel that it embraces, and to count every gun that it carries. We have endeavored, from the best information within reach at the moment, to make out a statement of its vessels-of-war, and to anneed such remarks as will show the avail, that her naval officers, with but few exceptions, are the moment, to make out a statement of its vessels-ofwar, and to append such remarks as will show the available value for war purposes of each and every one of

Sailing Vessels in Commission and Ordinary.
Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Columbus, 80 guns; Delaware, 84 guns; North Carolina, 84 guns; Vermont, 84

None of these are fit for sea in their present state. Each of them would have to be razeed into 40 or 50-gun frigates. None of them have been to sea for years, except the Ohio, during the Mexican war.

The Constitution, Potomac, Brandywine, Columbi

Raritan, United States, St. Lawrence, Congress, Sabine and Santee. These were all 50-gun frigates. The Constitution i undergoing repairs, and is to be razeed to 24 guns, 8-inch and 10-inch. The Potomac, Brandywine, Columbia, Raritan, and the United States require large repairs, and can only be made effective by being razeed to sloops of twenty-four guns. The St. Lawrence is in commission. sion on the Brazil station, and would avail very little in active service. The Congress is a large, fine vessel, but is at present dismantled, and repairing, and cannot be made immediately effective for service. The Santee and Sabine are both new frigates of about 2,000 tons, with guns of 8-inch and 32-pound calibre. They are of the old fashion, and by no means a match for the English vessels of modern build.

Cumberland, 24, on the coast of Africa; Savannah 24, in the Gulf; Constellation, 24, in the Mediterranean; Macedonian, 24, ready for sea, at Boston.

All these are large fine ships, mounting very heavy guns, and are of the class best calculated to do good service in battle. Saratoga, 22, in ordinary; Germantown, 22, in China; Portsmouth, 22, on the return from China; St. Marys, 22, in the Pacific.

These are all first-class vessels, large, heavily armed, and capable of doing good service. Plymouth.

This is an ordnance ship, and a large, fine vessel. Falmouth, 20, in Brazil; St. Louis, 20, in ordinary andalia, 20, in the Pacific; Cyane, 20, in ordinary; Levant, 20, in ordinary; John Adams, 20, in ordinary Vincennes, 20, in the African squadron.

These are all old vessels, built under the acts of '24 and '37: they have been largely repaired, and are by no means first-class ships. Dale, 16, on the African station; Decatur, 16, on the Pacific; Preble, 16, practice ship; Marion, 16, Africa. These are small, old-fashioned vessels

Brig Dolphin, 4, Gulf. These are very inferior vessels, and would be almost useless in active service.

F. Cooper. this vessel was bought for exploring service, and would be of little avail for war purposes. Steam Vessels.

Niagara, 12, in England; Roanoke, 40, repairing; Colorado, 40, in the Gulf; Wabash, 40, in the Gulf; Merrimac, 40, in the Pacific; Minnesota, 40, in China present contracts expire we must have no more of foster- Franklin, 50, building; Stevens, building for harbor

These are new steamers of the largest size, mounting 8, 9, and 10-inch guns, and would be a full match for any 100-gun ships in the English navy. They are all Screw Propellers.

San Jacinto 12, on the return from China. This is a very fine and effective screw steamer. Hartford, Richmond, Lancaster, Norfolk and Pensa

tion to the Navy, being large screw steamers, averaging 2,000 tons, and heavily armed. It will, however, require several months to get them ready. Despatch and Arctic. These are small screw steamers, were bought for the

past service, and are hardly fit for war uses. Both are Susquehanna, 15, in quarantine, New York; Powhattan, 9, in China; Mississippi, 10, in China; Saranac, 6, in the Pacific.

These are fine and effective paddle steamers, and ca-Fulton, 5, in the Gulf; Michigan, 1, in the Lakes.

Both of these are good new ships—fast and effective.

Water Witch, in the Gulf—a very small paddle steam-

Massachusetts, 9, In ordinary, San Francisco.

Neither of these vessels are very effective. The Mas-

Warren, Princeton, Independence, Fredonia, Supply, Release, Allegany. All of these are receiving and store-ships, and are o little avail as ships of war.

		Active Force.	
ine-o	f-battle	ships 10 None serviceable.	
rigat	es		
loons			vice.
Rriog		3 All in service.	
choo	ner	1 Useless.	- R
crew	steame	ers, 1st class. 6 5 ready for service.	
Do	do	do 2 Building.	nun i
Do	do	2d class 6 1 serviceable, 5 bu	ilding.
Do	do	3d class 4 Inferior.	Ø
Do	do	4th class 1 Inferior	
ide-w	heel ste	eamers 7 Effective.	
		Actual Available Force.	
			guns.
loons	1	21 388	3 41
		3 16	3 .4

Steam frigates, screw...... 5 13 39 Thus it will be seen that the government is prepared to send to sea at once in case of war only 42 vessels

sail and steam, of all classes, carrying 789 guns. In addition to these, it has at disposal 5 or 6 small steam vessels in the revenue and coast survey service. None of which, however, are tit for war purposes except the Harriet Lane, a new paddle cutter of 650 tons. We have not room for a detailed statement of the British naval force, or that of other European powers. The statement of a few general facts, however, will be

sufficient to show the enormous disparity between the little navy we have enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs, and that by virtue of which, Britain claims the empire of the seas. empire of the seas.

Great Britain has some ninety vessels of the line, carrying from seventy-two to one hundred and thirty guns, the majority of them screw steamers. Her sailing vessels of the line are most of them in disuse, being used for receiving, store, and transport ships. Her screw propellers of this class carry long thirty-two's, and eight-inch guns, and one ten-inch pivot-gun. She has some thirty large screw-frigates, carrying heavy guns, most of them 8-inch.

are in the water, designed to cope with our own new vessels of the first class. Her present class of screw-aloops are large vessels o 

She is also building a class of steamers, several of which

her commerce and colonies from the attacks of our privaters. Another point claimed against her by France is, that her naval officers, with but few exceptions, are not scientific and well-educated in their profession.—

They go through no such course of training as in the American and French navies. Still, the British navy is same to us as Palmerston. Both a most formidable and contains at all times a large re-

" do. "Sweet Potatoes" " " 350 "do. " " 250 " and largest quantity Syrup from Chinese Cane, "sample Sugar not less than 25 lb
" " Seed Corn, 2 doz. ears
" " Wheat

Home made Flour, 50 lbs. " half bushel Corn Meal, specimen Turnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, each, Bacon Hams, " do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Tallow,

do. Butter,
do. do. do.
Pound Cake,
Cake of any other character,
plate of Biscuit,
Corn Bread, a set of teas queen ware, Jar of Pickels, home made do. do. do. Jar of Pickels, home made do. do. do. do. do. Mangoes, do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Preserves, do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Jelly, do. do. do. Cordial, do. do.

" specimen of Dried Fruit,
doz. home made Candles, " domestic soap, specimen of cultivated Flowers, home made Bed Quilt,

"Woolen Counterpane, (home made,) Cotton Counterpane,

specimen of Needle Work, 'Embroidery, (home made,) ' pair Gentlemen's Socks, "Shoes home made from home leather

"Pantaloons Pattern, (home made,) " pair of Shanghai Chickens, For best pair of Native Chickens,

" coop" Chickens,
" lot " Turkeys raised this year, " largest Hog, " lot of Hogs, (not less than six,)

4 4 4 4

" Pig,

"Devon Milch Cow, " Bull yearling or Calf,

Heifer Calf or Yearling. " Yoke of Oxen. Brood Mare,

Buggy Horse, pair Carriage Horses Saddle Horse, Colt under one year old,

"Trotter and Racker, each Side home tanned Leather, " Chair,

"Acre Cotton, (not less than 1,500 lbs) " " Rice " " " 1,000 " Rice " ". Riding Vehicle, " Waggon,

"Carriage or Buggy Harness,
"Home made Plough,
"Ox Yoke, ISAAC B, KELLEY, Sec'y.

Kenaneville, N. C., June, 1858.

ended to Charlett of Solanday best

measures proposed in the Senate. If blood has been spilled, the nations are brought to a distinct position; that is, face to face—broadside to broadside—for blood will have blood. - Washington States.

ONE MAN KILLED!—The rumor that one man has been killed by the guns of a British cruiser is confirmed. A despatch from Augusta. Ga., says that a vessel was off Pensacola, Florida, at the time. The United States steamer Fulton went in search of the British assassins. If this be true, why should not these British cruisers be treated as pirates? They attack our vessels in a time of profound peace; kill our seamen and yet shield them-selves under the cloak of diplomacy. If we condescend 1 00 to argue with England about this matter where shall we be? Why, in the position of the redoubtable negro who, upon being knocked down by another darkey, jumped up and valiantly declared that if his antagonist ever did that again he would hit him! There is no course consistent with honor left us, but to demand a 00 direct answer from the British Government, and, in the meantime, return these outrages with all the punishment we have the power to inflict. Give blow for blow, shot for shot, and keep it up until it is decided whether we are the dependencies of Great Britain or free and independent States .- New York Day Book, 3d inst.

BRITISH CRUISERS .- The brig Pulaski, Captain Hathorn, from Cienfuegos, arrived here last evening, and reports that on the 11th instant, in lat. 23.21, lon. 83.34, she was hailed from a British war seamer, barque rigged and asked where she was from and bound, but did the steamer fire at her. Captain Hathorn says the commander of the steamer conducted himself just as any decent shipmaster would when speaking another vessel at

The brig Eliza Merrithew, Capt. Gordon, from Sagua la Grande, arrived here yesterday afternoon. While at Sagua, her captain says, he was not troubled by the Brit-ish, and he believes two-thirds of the stories in circulation

Capt. Cline, the boarding officer of the Merchants' Exchange News Room, says that he has conversed freely with the officers and crews of every vessel from Cuba which has arrived at this port, and he declares that not one of them considered himself damaged to the amount of one cent. Many of the stories about having been fired into need confirmation. In two cases where the captains report having been fired at, neither the crew nor the mates knew anything of it; and the nonsense about the overbearing conduct of the officers were too often invented. Frequently a man-of-war's boat has dropoed alongside, and the officer, without leaving her, has asked a few questions, and shoved off again. Those who wish to create a sensation and see their name in print, make outrages of common courtesy. The British officers generally, the crews of our Cuba trade report, appeared

anxious to avoid giving offence.—Boston Traveler. Meeting of the Board of Visitors at West Point\_List

Meeting of the Board of Visitors at West Point—List of Graduating Class.

The Board of Visitors to inspect the Military Academy, convened at West Point Wednesday last. The following is a list of the Board for this year:

P. Henry Aylett, Esq., Va.; J. L. Brent, Esq., Cal.; Gen. E. B. Chase, Vt.; Hon. John W. Davis, Ia.; Franklin J. Dickman, Esq., R. I.; Jas. L. Glen, Esq., Mich.; Hon. Robert E. Goodell, Ill.; Andrew C. Gray, Esq., Del.; Thomas C. McCreery, Esq., Ky.; Col. W. A. Owens, S. C.; Col. F. P. Redmond, Ark.; Geo. W. Rowles, Esq., Tenn.; James A. Scott, Esq., Mo.: Gen. Rowles, Esq., Tenn.; James A. Scott, Esq., Mo.; Gen. James W. Speight, Texas; John W. Wall, Esq., N. J.; Hon. John S. Wells, N. H.

The following gentlemen compose the graduating class. They number but twenty-seven, and are arranged in the order of general merit assigned to them for the

year preceding June, 1857:
Wm. C. Paine, Mass.; Moses J. White, Miss.; Jos. Dixon, Tenn.; William H. Echols, Ala.; Richard H. Brewer, Md.; Thos. R. Tannatt, Mass.; Chas. G, Harker, N. J.; Aaron B. Carew, Conn.; Solomon Williams, N. C.; Leroy Napicr, jr., Ga.; J. H. Hallonouist, S. C.; C. H. Ingraham, Mass.; Andrew Jackson, jr., (at large;) Royal T. Frank, Me.; Samuel McKee, Utah; James J. VanHorn, Ohio ; John S. Sanders, (at large; Bryan M. Thomas, Ga.; Oliver P. Gooding, Ia.; W. J. L. Nicodemus, Md.; Edward P. Cressey, N. Y.; Wm. H. Bell, Pa.; Wm. G. Robinson, N. C.; George N. Bascom, Ky.; Chas. E. Jessup, (at large.)

IMPORTANT TO SCENTIFC MEN .- In the course of his summing up, in the case of Betts vs. Clifford, tried be-fore Lord Campbell and a Special jury, at Warwick Assizes, on the 22d instant, his lordship noticed that a 2 00 scientific witness having asked his opinion as to whether he was bound to attend, upon being served with a subpoena, he would say that a scientific witness was not bound to attend, and ought not to be subpænaed. If 1 00
3 00 he knew any question of fact he might be compelled to attend; but her Majesty's subjects were not compellable to give their attendance to speak upon matters of opinion.— The Solicitor's Journal.

opinion.— The solitor's Journal.

The paragraph which we copy above possesses an interest for all physicians or other learned men who may be called to give testimony as experts in courts of justice. According to the principle here laid down by Lord Campbell, which corresponds with that which we know has heretore been considered as correct by good authorities, although not always regarded in the courts. the mere payment of the witness fee does not entitle the lawyer to get out of a winess upon the stand a professional opinion upon a point involved in the case. If the winess knows anything about the facts in the case, of course he must attend and testify to what he knows; but if he is only summoned to give his opinions, he may do as he pleases about putting himself at the mercy of the counsel.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

be down upon ns with all its fervor, and all cannot conveniently get ice, we give the following as a good substitute, which all who do not get ice would do well to try. The experiment is a cheap one. If it is desired to cool water for drinking in warm weather, and ice will cannot be obtained for this purpose, let it be kept in an Competitors for peniums on Agricultural Products, will cannot be obtained for this purpose, let it be kept in an be required to prepare a written statement of the mode of culture, &c., also a certificate of a disinterested person of the gathering and measurement. or three folds of coarse cotton cloth kept constantly wet.

The theory of cooling water in this manner is the abserption of heat from it by the evaporation of the moisture in the cotton cloth-expansion produces cold; com-

about outrages, &c., are made out of whole cloth.

### FOR GOVERNOR, HON. JOHN W. ELLIS, OF ROWAN COUNTY.

The Charlotte Democrat thinks we are mistaken in regard to the act of the last Legislature creating a sinking fund and setting apart certain stocks and revenues, to be managed by commissioners, and the proceeds applied to paying the debts of the State. The preclude a subsequent Legislature from giving said stocks to assist in the construction of the Fayetteville & Western Road. Without going into the constitutionality, we may remark, such acts of the Legislature as are in the nature of contracts, or as imply a pledge of faith for particular purposes, have always been regarded as carrying with them a higher obligation than any others; and also that the creation of a sinking fund and the appropriation of certain portions of public property to be used by the Commissioners of such fund to pay or assist in paying the public debt, is, partly, at least, a pledge of security to the public credicredit of the State; and certainly if, because of the exis- afternoon, favors the election of Mr. Stith, which result tence of this fund and the additional security it affords, or appears to afford, the State has received even one Whether there was any bloodshed, we have not yet per cent. more for her bonds than otherwise she would have done, a moral obligation is created that this fund or security shall not be lessened. Without going into any abstract legal or constitutional argument, we feel authorized in assuming that to all practical intents and purposes, the creation of a Sinking Fund and the setting apart of the stock of the State in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for the uses of that fund, does operate as a bar to Mr. McRae's project of applying the stock so pledged, to another purpose.

### Unfortunate Difficulty.

Yesterday (Wednesday) forenoon, we learned that a collision had taken place at Beaufort, Carteret County, on Monday, between Judge Ellis and D. K. McRae, Esq., Democratic and opposition candidates for the office of Governor of this State. Being unable to arrive at any definite understanding of the particulars, we refrained from making any reference to the matter. All that we have certainly been able to learn is that Judge Ellis made a statement which Mr. McRae pronounced false, and that Judge Ellis immediately resented this by a blow-a tussle ensued, but of very short duration, owing to the prompt interposition of the friends of both parties, who separated them before any material damage had friends were making all honorable efforts to settle the or maintain a character in that respect. This is a point

that the collision was due to any impetuosity or irritability on the part of Judge Ellis, who is proverbially one of the coolest and most self-possessed men in the State. In the absence of any definite knowledge of the facts, we do not undertake to charge it upon his competitor, Mr. McRae. We only mention this because of reports charging the fault upon Judge Ellis' excitability. For our own part we are desirous of regarding it simply as an untoward accident, which the mutual friends of the gentlemen concerned can best arrange, and which we trust the Committee will disband. they will arrange honorably and peacefully.

As the day of adjournment approaches, a good deal of the time of both Houses is always consumed in the consideration of private claims. This is not quite so severe taking the law in their own hands. a tax upon the time of Members and Senators, as it was before the establishment of the Court of Claims, but still it takes time, for the Court has no final jurisdiction. It is really a tribunal of examination. In the Senate on Monday, we find that a great deal of such private

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. Mr. Hunter submitted the following resolution, and gave notice that he should call it up for action to-mor-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the heads of the executive departments to submit estimates at the next session of Congress, upon the basis of an expenditure not exceeding \$64,000,00, exclusive of the payment for the public debt, for the fiscal year commencing the first of July, 1859. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Na-

val Appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating \$100,000 for a dry dock at Pensacola was defeated. Mr. Mallory submitted an amendment appropriating \$1,200,000 for the construction of ten steam sloops of War, four of them to be not exceeding fourteen feet draught, five to be not exceeding twelve feet draught. and one to be a side-wheel paddle-steamer of eight feet

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment by striking out the four largest steamers-rejected. Mr. Clingman moved to amend it by providing for twenty gunboats in addition, with full steam—not agreed to. Mr. Green moved to amend by giving the President power to issue letters of marque and reprisal in certain cases. Rejected, 40 to 6. The original amendment offered by Mr. Mallory, providing for ten small sloops, was then rejected; yeas 20, nays 24.

Finally, an amendment providing for five small sloops of war was passed. It is certainly strange and humiliating to see Senators who roar for vengeance like bulls of Bashan-whose voice is still for war, cutting down ten little sloops of war to five littler ones. Mr. Hale was the first to begin to cut down, yet who to talk so big. Mr. Seward thought the character of the country was the thing to protect her people, and fleets and armies nothing. Who so big with vengeance as Mr. Seward a few days ago.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, the chief public business was the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill. Some amendments were concurred in and others rejected. \*

On Tuesday the Senate agreed to extend the session to Monday next, the 14th inst. The House will no doubt, concur. Mr. Bigler introduced a bill repealing the telegraphic act of March, 1857. This requires some explanation. By the act referred to, the United States 250,000, being about the sum we put it at some two for the next term were presented. Mr. Davis, from the would be committed to an annual subsidy of \$70,000 to the Atlantic telegraph, besides granting it other exclusive

Now, it turns out that this Atlantic Telegraph Company, although having some of its directors in the United States, would really be by its arrangements with, and charter from the British government, wholly under its control-virtually so in time of peace-exclusively so in time of war-having both its termini in British territory. Such have been the developments going to show the character and tendency of the monopoly sought to be established. that our government is anxious to be relieved from all commitment to it—hence the bill of Mr. Birler

next, Edgeworth Female Seminary at Greensboro', and commitment to it—hence the bill of Mr. Birler

next, Edgeworth Female Seminary at Greensboro', and this morning, R. B. Vance, Esq., of Asheville, laid on recently ordered to the Gulf for the protection of American series of the monopoly sought to be established, and the commitment of the protection of the commitment of the c ment to it—hence the bill of Mr. Bigler.

passed. It contains appropriations amounting in all to male College, Asheville, N. C., for the term ending May about \$17,000,000, among others \$1,280,000 for fortifications.

NEW ORLEANS AND WASHINGTON CITY.- Elections for municipal officers were held yesterday in both of the been turned to the result, to the temporary forgetting even of the difficulties with Great Britain in the Gulf.

In Washington city the canvass had been conducted with much warmth and activity, and the vote was ex- put up a bill (printed in Richardson's best style, and unpected to be close. Reports, no doubt accurate, had an- paid for,) announcing a drawing-room performance that nounced the arrival in the Federal city of large bodies evening. The affair was a failure—nobody went to pay. of rowdies from Baltimore, and this class of persons con- Manager could get no bills next day without money. Sent tinued to arrive yesterday by every train from Baltimore, so that the occurrence of bloodshed and disturbance was anticipated and feared. It would ing at the Nixon House. Several persons went-paid seem that at least one man and perhaps another Democrat appears to think that this appropriation and was killed, and some five others wounded in the course setting apart of these stocks, the State stock in the Ral- of the day, but how, or by whom we have not learned. eigh and Gaston Road among the rest, does not necessarily After the occurrence of this event, everything seemed to quiet down, and the election progressed peacefully, resulting in the choice of Col. Berret, Democrat, for Mayor lord suspicious—cars off—performers off too in the midst by a very decided majority.

The recent Vigilance Committee movement at New Orleans had attracted attention to that point. Mr. Stith was the candidate of the dominant American party, and Major Beauregard had been brought out by the "Inde pendents." The various movements up to Friday night have already been stated. There the Vigilance Committee, opposed to the existing order, or, as they asserted disorder of things, appeared to have triumphed. We have no definite returns from the election held there yesterday tor. and designed, among other things to sustain the but the latest report, bringing things up to yesterday would indicate the failure of the Vigilance movement. learned. We fear there was.

### Daily Journal, 8th inst. Washington and New Orleans.

We find little to add to our statement of yesterday As already known, Col. Berret, Democratic candidate for Mayor has been elected in Washington by some five hundred majority. There will be an anti-Know Nothing majority in councils. There was no general disturbance sufficient to interrupt voting. Some pistol shots were fired during the afternoon, resulting in the wounding of several persons, one severe ly. The main difficulty occurred at the City Hall where officer Allen, the chief police officer there was attempting to quiet a disorderly fellow, when he was knocked down with a brick. On getting up he drew his revolver and shot one of his assailants. Allen was pursued and took refuge in the City Hall. A good many shots were fired and several persons wounded, among the rest Mr. Allen got a buck-load in the back .-The emeute was promptly quelled by the mounted troopers, under Marshal Selden.

How much or how little violence marked the day of election at New Orleans, does not appear. The reported majority for Stith, American candidate for Mayor, is been done. Next day they were at Newbern, and mutual 290. There is every reason to believe that the vote polled was a small one. An ominous quiet reigned most of difficulty and reconcile the parties. We would say the day, but it was believed that no man's life nothing that might tend to complicate the matter or was safe outside the different barricades. At 7 o'clock render the part of these friends more difficult. Both on Monday afternoon the Vigilance Committee men the candidates are gentlemen of undoubted courage and were still behind their barricades, and not half of have no need of any foolish bravado to either establish them had voted. They still say they will carry out their determination to free the city of ruffians .-The state of things in New Orleans is anomalous and was queted at 46s. in Liverpool, and 48s. in London.-Knowing the gentlemen as we do, we cannot believe deeply to be regretted. As showing the character of Cotton was a shade lower. who sympathise with or participate in that movement are Mr. Conrad, formerly of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, and Hon. Pierre Soule, ex-United States Senator. The contest is not yet over. The Vigilant men say that owing to the continued preponderance of the rowdy element, they were unable to vote-they still avow their intention to go on until the City is freed from rowdies and ruffians. It is supposed, however, by some, that

> We have never sanctioned any form of lawlessne and cannot, therefore, go for this vigilance movement in New Orleans, although, by all accounts, the people of New Orleans were justified, if ever a people were, in

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

PROCEEDINGS of the Annual Meeting of the Western Railroad Company, Fayetteville, March 15th and 16th. 1858. With Reports of the President and Engineer, and of E. Emmons, State Geologist. Fayetteville: Printed by E. J. Hale & Son. 1858.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Editors of the Observer, for a copy of the above pamphlet of forty-eight handsomely printed octavo pages, accompanied by a map of the Deep River Coal region, and of the line of the Western Road, where it enters that region.

Most of the facts given in detail in this pamphlet have already been presented through the papers. Some items we glean from the report of the Engineer, which may be found of interest to our readers.

The point selected for the terminus on the Cape Fear is one quarter of a mile below the steamboat landing. The channel of the River is there close in to the shore. and the Company owns nearly all the land covering this river front. From the terminus on the Cape Fear at Fayetteville to D. McIver's on Deep River-the west- has very materially injured our crops, and we fear that ern terminus—the distance is 43 miles. It is calculated to build three miles additional, to carry the road more fully into the heart of the mineral region. The calculation of the Engineer is that, with a single track, the capacity of the road would be 500,000 tons per annum, that is, provided it were supplied with a sufficient equipment to enable ten trains a day to be run over the line each way. At 21/4 cents per ton per mile for 45 miles, 500,000 tons would pay a revenue of \$506,250 00. from which \$265,383 50 must be deducted for expenses, leaving the nett income of \$240,866 50, which, after ma-

ficient to pay over 18 per cent dividends. The heaviest grade to be overcome by trains from the mines to Fayetteville is 33% feet to the mile—the heaviest grade in the other direction is 631/3 feet to the dation a place either in your daily or weekly paper, and mile. The difference of the level in the water in Cape Fear and Deep River is 181 9-10 feet.

The Engineer submits an "Estimate of cost of Rolling Stock necessary to transport 240,000 tons of Coal annually, for one daily Passenger and tri-weekly Freight Trains, for Building and Fixtures, Additional Roadway, Land Damages, &c. &c., and of the whole Line of the Western Rail Road."

This estimate, marked F., sums up the Total Cost of Line with an equipment for 240,000 tons a year, &c., at passed. The Senate's amendments to the civil appro-\$1,025,016 89. To put the Road in a condition to priation bills were then discussed. work up to its estimated capacity of 500,000 tons per annum, would, of course, require a considerable outlay on rolling stock, bringing the Total Cost of Line up to \$1,years ago, and for which we got hauled over the coals pretty severely. We then took the statements of parties harbor fortification including Richmond, Charleston, concerned, as we do now. We do not think the cost Mobile, the Mississippi river and San Francisco, which anything extravagant at that, but it is best to under- were adopted. Several other amendments were adopted

SCHOOL CATALOGUES .- Now is the time in which the several Schools, Academies, Seminaries, Colleges, &c. put forth their annual Catalogues, and we find several on our table. The first is the catalogue of the very excellent and flourishing female College at Goldsboro'-The Army Appropriation bill was amended and consistency and the College, Asheville, N. C., for the term ending May and were political to the commission to-day. She will leave for the standard from the navy-yard for the commission to-day. She will leave for the standard from the navy-yard for the destination yesterday.

The Dolphin, also bound for Cubs, received her crew and report into commission to-day. She will leave for the standard from the navy-yard for here, and report into commission to day. They have a standard from the navy-yard for the destination yesterday.

The Dolphin, also bound for Cubs, received her crew and were politically treated, however.

St. Louis, June 7.—An affray took place at Low. ous, numbering over two hundred scholars.

The House finally disposed of the Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous appropriation bill, agreeing to some and rejecting others. The Collins line is again before Congress.

New Flour.—The Western Democrat, of the 8th inst., says that Richard A. Bazzell, of Lincoln county, and rejecting others. The Collins line is again before Congress.

New Flour.—The Western Democrat, of the 8th inst., says that Richard A. Bazzell, of Lincoln county, agent at Boston. The sons of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor and John Tyler, are all National Democrats.

The local columns of the Goldsboro'. Tribune of the above cities, and, for obvious reasons, public interest had 9th inst. are great on rascalities. Last week a great thestrical company arrived from Raleigh under direction of Manager J. C. Hahn. They were all great principles at any moment. The municipal auto-principles at any moment. The municipal auto-are engaged in arresting all concerned in the vigiland Writs have been issued to arrest the leader performers. On the day of their arrival, Tuesday, they round boy with bell and auction board, stating that the great entertainment would come off that evensome money-performers got their baggage over from Griswold's Hotel to Nixon House to dress for performance-crowd seated-Sheriff waiting for fun and \$10 license-cars arrived from Wilmington-supper and drinks-noise and confusion-audience impatient-landof fuss-audience done-landlord done-printer donegreat indignation. The best of the joke is that although the room was pretty well filled on Wednesday night with an impatient audience, but one man has since been found who will own to having been there—and that candid man is the Sheriff, and he only went after the tax required to be collected by law.

The Tribune also says that two other parties, professing to sell rights for patent tin churns, and registering their names as James Hatfield, Indiana, and H. M. Goldsmith, New York, stopped last week at Griswold's, and since the appropriation of \$70,000 per annum by until they had run up bills amounting to \$14 apiece, when they absconded, leaving an empty trunk, an old carpet-bag, and two old coats-one bad and the other the partnership dissolved.

The Goldsboro' Tribune notices the Examination at Goldsboro' Female College, and speaks in very high terms of the address delivered by our county-man, Dr. S. S. Satchwell. It was able, practical, and to the by large bodies of Yauctan and Sioux Indians. Hospoint. The sermon, by Rev. Mr. Moran, of Salisbury, was a discourse of rare literary excellence : so says the Tribune. We are pleased to find the College in so would indicate.

FLOUR.-A few days since, Messrs. STOKLEY & OLD-HAN sent our Associate quite a stout bag of the flour made at their mill in this town. It is white, fine and good, and no doubt fully equal to any flour in the market. Messrs. Stokley & Oldham put their flour up A. M. Poindexter and others spoke with fine effect. neatly in lots to suit, and their enterprise ought to be

The German journeymen tailors of Cincinnati have been assembling in mass meeting and protesting at the invasion of their province by the sewing machine;

We know a lady in this town who has one of Wheele & Wilson's Sewing Machines, and she is so fond of working it that she scarcely takes time to eat or sleep. Rev. T. Hume.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS .- The New York Daily News quotes the sale of 1,000 six per cent. bonds in that city on the 7th inst. at 95½ 1,000 port.

From a dispatch received here Wednesday, dated New York, June 9th, we learn that the Steamer Kangaroo had arrived with dates to 22d ult. Spirits Turpentine have been employed.

Democratic Meeting in Caintuck At a meeting of a respectable portion of the Demo-29th day of May 1858, Wm. M. Harrell was called to the chair and S. F. Wilson appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a Democratic County Convention, at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent New Hanover county in the next Senate and House of Commons of the State, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint three delegates to represent this District in said Convention

Resolved. That although Hon. John W. Ellis was not our first choice for Governor, yet, recognizing in him a true and tried Democrat, a man whose pure patriotism, lofty intellect and untarnished reputation, eminently qualify him for the high position of Governor of North Carolina, we will, with pride and pleasure, give him our undivided and hearty support.

Resolved, That we do not recognise such a thing as a Distribution Democrat; that we look upon Distribution Know Nothingism, Americanism, and Black Republicanism as only different forms of opposition to the great National Democratic party.

Resoived, That the course and action of our entire Democratic Delegation in Congress from this State, and especially of our immediate representative. Hon. Warren Winslow, meets our hearty approval, and that we consider our interests safe in their hands.

In accordance with the first resolution, the chair appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Democratic County Convention: Wm. S. Pridgen, J. J. Pridgen and John T. Moore.

On motion, the meeting adjourned WM. M. HARRELL, Ch'n.

S. F. Wilson, Sec'y.

TOPSAIL SOUND, June 8th. 1858. MESSES FULTON & PRICE-GENTS :- The drough unless it rains in a few days they will be very seriously damaged. We, however, hope that it is all for the best, and that what is done is done for our good. As a domestic people we prefer that such things should be left ust where they are, in the hands of an all-wise God. Next week, Messrs. Editors, we have heard is the time set apart for the nomination of candidates to represent us in the next Legislature of our State. As eve ry people has a just right to a free expression of opinion. we desire to bring to the notice of the Convention that is to make the nominations, the name of one of our young countymen, who will in every way be acceptable to the Democratic party, for the reason that he is well ing the nett income of \$240,866 50, which, after ma-king proper deductions for contingencies, would be suf-that is highly esteemed for his many good qualities by all who know him ;-it is our friend Lewis W. Howard. And be assured that no man in our district can so uni-

versally unite our party as he can. Messrs. Editors, will you please give this recommen much oblige many of your friends and subscri TOPSAIL.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1858. SENATE.—The Senate passed a resolution confining the ordinary expenses of the government within \$64. 000.000 : also a resolution granting to the widows of Gen. Gains and Gen. Jones, pensions. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed. House.—Several private bills were taken up and

Washington, June 8th .- The Senate has agreed adjourn next Monday.

The army appropriations were taken up.
The credentials of Messrs. Hunter, Clay and Brown and the bill has passed.

The House rejected the amendments of the Senate to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, and otherwise

The House resumed the discussion of Senate's amendments to the Civil appropriation bill.

Gulf to-morrow.

The Leavenworth Times announces the intention Judge Lecompte to vacate his seat on the bench. The Atlantic Telegraph and the United States Govern WASHINGTON, June 7.—Recent developments have been made in reference to the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, whereby it has transpired that the company has hanged its charter and virtually handed the line over to the control of the British government. This has caused the judiciary committee in Congress to frame a bill recommending that linasmuch as these movements have been perfected without the sanction of the United States

Sr. Louis, June 7th .- A despatch from St. Joseph

dissouri, says that section of country has been visited

rand, and several other rivers have overflowed their

St. Louis, June 8th.—Leavenworth dispatches state

that the movement of two columns of Utah troops has

been postponed in consequence of the unfavorable weath-

by one of the heaviest storms ever known. The Platte,

banks, doing immense damage to the crops, and carrying away bridges, &c. The worst consequences are feared.

on the charge of high treason.

recommends that the appropriation be withdrawn and Indian Hostilities\_Aid from Congress Asked. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The Secretary of the Interior sks Congress for \$100,000 to enable the department to take measures to preserve peace in the Northern Indian Superintendency, which is now threatened with invasion ilities are about to be inaugurated on a scale of alarming magnitude. The Secretary urges prompt action.

this government, they are therefore unjust to the United

States as a partner in the enterprise. The committee

The Baptist State Convention. HANPTON, June 3 .- The annual report of the South prosperous a condition as the report of the Tribune ern Baptist Publication Society was read by Rev. J. P Tustin, Corresponding Secretary. It reported gross receipts of about \$15,000. Several original publications of great value had been issued during the year. A num-ber of standard works had also been published in im-

The Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., and the Rev. Prof. Boyce, of South Carolina, made capital speeches. Rev

The officers of the Society were elected, and som other matters transacted, when the Society adjourned. Rev. J. P. Tustin declined a re-election as Correspon ding Secretary, which was very much regretted. A highly complimentary resolution was adopted, which, in very just terms, acknowledged his efficient services and

acknowledged worth. Thursday morning the General Association convened at 9 o'clock. The Chair was taken by the President

Various Committees were appointed, and some de ferred business transacted The Committee on the order of Business made a re

The Sunday School and Publication Board of Virginia, presented through Dr. Wm. H. Gwathmey, an annual report. The Superintendent of Colportage also made a report. This has been during the past year the great work of this Board. About forty Colporteurs Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Watkinson

Young, Lonsdell and others. The vast congregation in attendance was deeply interested in the service this morning. Though there is a very large attendance of delegates

and visitors, there is no lack of room. The hospitality erats of Caintuck District, New Hanover County, on the of the people of Hampton is whole-souled, and amply meets the demand upon it.—Portsmouth (Va.) News. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT NORFOLK .- An Iron Safe

Blown Open.—On Saturday night the store of W. T. Harrison, in Norfolk, Va., was entered by burglars, who blew open the iron safe with gunpowder, and carried off its contents, with the exception of a few counterfeit notes. The Day Book says : The safe was blown open with powder from one of the

tin cans, of which there were three or four in the store, either of them sufficient to have blown up the whole house if it had taken fire. Mr. Harrison is unable to estimate his loss, from the fact that he did not know the exact amount of notes, due bills, drafts, &c., in the sale The loss in money, however, exceeds \$600.

The Difficulty between Messrs. Hughes and Harris. WASHINGTON, June 6th .- Mr. Hughes, who had the difficulty with Mr. Harris, of Illinois, in the House the other day, sent a challenge to Mr. Harris, who promptly accepted it, but it was afterwards suspended or temporarily withdrawn for explanations, and late to-night arrangements were made by which the offensive language used in the debate on the 2d inst. was withdrawn b each in the order it was uttered, and thus the difficultie were amicably adjusted.

# From Utah\_Doubtful Reports. St. Louis, June 5.—A gentleman from Leavenworth

who has arrived here, discredits the report of the expulsion of Governor Cumming from Salt Lake, on the ground that it was the mere verbal report of a Mormon mail carrier. The Democrat has just received the following dispatch:

LEAVENWORTH, June 3.-Wm. Cupman arrived here last night from Fort Laramie, and states that Captain Marey's train had been cut off by the Mormons. Further from Utah\_Movements of Troops.

correspondent furnishes details of Utah news, which, however, contain nothing additional excepting that Col. Hoffman's command had advanced only about 40 miles from the 1st to the 14th of May, and would not reach camp Scott before the 10th or 15th of June. There is nothing further relative to the cutting off of Captain Marcy's train.

Col. Andrew's column was at Fort Kearney on th The express from Laramie met Col. Monroe at the

Big Blue, and Col. May at Clear Creek. The mail from Utah of the 16th of April brings confirmation of the entry of Gov. Cumming into Salt Lake, but no other news.

Letters from camp Scott of the latest date mention nothing of the report that Gov. Cumming had been ex-pelled from Salt Lake City, and nothing was known there of what had transpired in the city, there being no official intercourse between Gov. Cumming and General Johnson. The dispatches from Gov. Cumming to Secretary Cass were received at camp Scott subsequent to the departure of the mail on the 6th of May, and as the news of Gov. Cumming's expulsion was only derived from the Mormon bearers of the mail, the reports are regarded as improbable. Information has reached camp Scott that the supply of beef cattle from Oregon was close at hand.

The Charleston Mercury of the 8th inst. says : The U. S. transport steamer Atlantic, Capt. W. H. Talbot, arrived at this port yesterday, in two days from Key West, and now lays at Quarantine. She has on board Company H, U. S. Artillery, eighty-seven men, under command of Captain T. Seymour, U. S. A., fresh from service in the late Seminole war, who are to garrison Fort Moultrie. The U.S. steamer Water Witch, Lt. Rodgers, commanding, arrived at Key West on the 3d inst., from Norfolk, Va., was coaling, and intending to

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. Talbot for a copy of the Key of the Gulf, of the 29th ult., from which we extract the following: "The visit of Styx to our harbor was, no doubt, to

watch the movements of the brig Huntress; but as she was found to be in the possession of our custom-house officers, the English commander deemed it wise to 'lay officers, the English com low and keep silent." New York, June 7.—Four vessels, including the call it up and press it.

Abram from Savannah, have arrived here, and

Hole in the Day, the celebrated chief, had appeared on the north shore of the Minnesota opposite the town of Shakopee, about day light yesterday morning, and com-menced the battle by firing upon and killing a Sioux, engaged in fishing. The Sioux soon gathered and cross-ed the river, and the attacking party immediately com-menced retreating toward the bluff, for the purpose unloubtedly of drawing the Sioux still further into the marsh at that point, in order to place them almost completely in their power. In a short time after crossing, a few of the Sioux returned on the ferry boat, having with them the body of a Chippewa, which had been quartered

One of the passengers saw another Sionx shot down while running toward the river, and from the most reli able information we can obtain, three had been killed at the time the Antelope passed Shakopee, at about 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and they were still keeping up a constant fire, but the distance between the two parties was too great to make their shots very accurate or dead-

We also learn that Hole-in-the-Day had sent word to the inhabitants of Shakopee, if they offered no interference, he would drive the Sioux where they properly be

onged, on the Reservation. These Indian rumors are generally to be received a considerable discount, and the number of Chippewas engaged in the battle has been exaggerated in all probability; but that a skirmish has occurred between the two tribes, we cannot doubt, for our information is per

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.—The warfare was conducted in regular Indian style—a running figh amongst the trees and logs, and grass interspersed with a few hand-to-hand contests with tomahawks and war clubs. When a Sioux would fall, he was immediately carried to the rear, and taken across on the ferry boat Several who were also severely wounded were taken to the rear, but as soon as they recovered a little would rush back into the thickest of the fight. The Sioux are said to have acted with the greatest bravery during the whole battle, charging upon and following the enemy with a perfect desperation. Whenever a Chippewa would fall, his head was immediately cut off and carried to the rear. Four ghastly heads were thus taken over the river, and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws, who were busy all the time carrying ammunition, (which t is said was furnished by citizens to them free of charge,) and encouraging their warriors. Later in the day some headless bodies of the Chippewa were brought over, and the squaws hacked them to pieces, and finally kindled a fire under one of them and burnt it up. This last sickening spectacle of barbarity is said, by those who witnessed it, to have been hailed with fiendish exul-

tation by the Sioux. About ten o'clock the Chippewas drew off, and the whole force retreated over the bluffs, in the direction of Lake Linnetonka, leaving four of their warriors behind them, one of which, from the decorations on the scalp, is supposed to be a distinguished chief. As they passed a certain point on their trail, they were carrying six, and some accounts say eight wounded braves on litters, besides those wounded who were able to walk, some of whom seemed to be badly hurt. The Sioux then returned to their encampment with great exultation over their victory, and counted their loss, when it was found that two were killed, two pronounced by physicions present to be fatally wounded, and ten others wounded more or less, presenting a bloody picture of barbarism to the crowds of citizens who had assembled there. Four raw scalps were flaunted on a pole, and four ghastly heads were paraded as trophies, besides the disfigured trunks of two others.

During the whole battle, the high bank which over looked the bottom across the river near Major Murphy's house, was lined with spectators; indeed, "the whole town" might be said to have been there, watching the fight, and seeming to enjoy the usual spectacle of two nations of barbarians murdering, mangling, mutilating each other, in full sight of a city of Christians, its churches, court-house and institutions of learning-barbarism, and its brutal spectacle, in contrast with enlightenment and its blessings.

Fearing another attack, the Sioux moved their tepees in a huddle, and dug trenches, in which they watched all night, well armed. No attack was made, however, though it was thought the Chippewas had not gone off altogether, but were lurking somewhere in the vicinity for another skirmish. Hole-in-the-Day was reported to be with them, but this is doubted. It is said by those who viewed the battle from the bluffs, that only about thirty or forty Chippewa warriors were engaged in it, the main body remaining in the rear. If this is so, they must have had some veiled design in drawing off, which

Numerous trophies of the fight were secured, such as battle axes, etc. A map was also found, drawn on birch bark, which depicted the Chippewa war trail, with some hieroglyphics, which, which the wise men pretended to interpret. Several bloody Chippewa heads were also purchased as mementos, and shown to the curious with great gusto.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT .-- A correspondent of the St. Paul Times writes: There was no regular plan of battle decided upon; it was a helter-skelter fight—a constant running and dodging fire, with here and there a hand-to-hand fight, one or the other of the parties being sure to bury his tomahawk deep into the skull of his antagonist before its close. Muzza-Hampa, one of the Sioux, had a desperate rencountre with a Chippewa, in which he was severely wounded, but succeeded in killing his foe after a long contest. A mere boy, belonging to the Sioux, who had only one arm, came in contact with a Chippewa brave, and fought with a desperation rarely if ever surpassed, and continued the fight until he laid the brave, who was decked off with all his plumes and Indian paraphernalia, dead at his feet.

Another incident of the battle I should not forget to mention here is, that one of the Sioux Indians, getting out of powder and lead, plunged in, swam across, an came into Shakopee, and having obtained a supply, hastened back in the same way and renewed the fight until the Chippewas were driven from the field. I have thus sketched hurriedly and in an imperfect manner what little I am enabled to glean from the day's work.

Indian Depredations on the White Settlements. Gov. Sibley from citizens residing in the towns of Dayton and Princeton, praying for protection against the outrages of a band of about 200 Chippewa Indians evidently a war party. Cattle had been killed and driven off, and large amounts of other property stolen or destroyed, and when the people remonstrated with the sav-ages, they were instantly threatened, and guns and knives were menacingly held before them. Gov. Sibley immediately requested the commanding officer at Fort Snelling to dispatch a company of troops to the scene of the outrages, and have those engaged in them taken before the inhabitants for recognition, and all who are identified as participators will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

This is the same band of Indians referred to by us the other day, as committing depredations near Princeton.

### [Correspondence of the Raltimore Sun.] WASHINGTON, June 5.

Congress to be Re-called or the Session Prolonged—Dis-patches Expected from Europe—Five Appropriation Bills Untouched by the Senate—The Colins Steamers, &c.

The President, it is understood, will recall Congress should they adjourn on the 11th, as has been agreed upon by joint resolution. He may have important communications for them after the arrival of the next packet from England, with Mr. Dallas' reply to the dispatches of the 25th May. Senator Bigler, who is supposed to represent the views of the President on this subject. accompanied his proposition to prolong the session till steamer mail appropriation bill.

lment permitting the same to be run to Southampton, instead of Liverpool.

The friends of appropriations for rivers and harbors quoted. "Every nation has the right to in the House are determined to make an effort to pass an exclusive police over its own vessels." the bill reported from the committee on commerce by Mr. John Cochrane, who has given notice that he will

Abram from Savannah, have arrived here, and report having been boarded by British ships-of-war. They were politely treated, however.

Fatal Affray in Lawrence, K. T.

St. Louis, June 7.—An affray took place at Lawrence, K. T., yesterday between Jim Lane and Mr. Jenkins, a prominent citizen of that place, resulting in the death of the latter. The animosity between the parties grew out of a disputed land claim.

Four silver watches were ploughed up last week, in a field, in Akron, Ohio.

Abram from Savannah, have arrived here, and report having been boarded by British ships-of-war. They may be an adverted by British ships-of-war. They may be an adverted by the Movements of Gen. Walker.—Another Descent on Nicaragua.—A private dispatch from New Orleans informs us that the steamship company chartered by the Alabama Legislature will run the first boat from Mobile to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on the 25th of this month, when Gen. Walker, with a strong vanguard and staff, with proper appointments of all kinds, will proceed to invest the San Juan river. He will be followed, as soon as practicable, by detachments of his army, so as to reinforce and concentrate a column of about three thousand men.—Brooklyn Star.

Movements of Gen. Walker.—Another Descent on Nicaragua.—A private dispatch from New Orleans informees.

The Catholic clergy to-day earnestly admonished the male portion of their congregations to vote for whom they pleased, to avoid all intemperance and excitement of any kind, to give no just cause of offense, and to excite patience in all cases of grievance.

Marcy's Trains Reported to be Cut Off.

St. Louis, June 7.—It is reported to be controlled at Leaven worth.

. Cass, then Minister to France to M. Guizot in 1842 against the Quintuple Treaty of 1841 (which letter, in connection with an Essay published in Paris about the same time "concernant le Drout de Visite" and described to the same source, probably much influence in preventing the ratification of that treaty by the French government,) and Mr. Webster's letter, to Lord Ashburton, Aug. 8th, 1842, (Works, vol. V., page 1842. vol. VI., page 329; and familiar to the public. They have lately been extensively copied by the press, and the principles they set forth have not only been re-affirmed by the present administration, but have also met the cordial approbation of both Houses of Congress now in session, and of the bulk

From the N. Y. Journal of Com

the American people.

But it is not alone upon the authority of these distinguished statesmen, that of our government is preparing to resist the right of "visiting" vessels, now claimed by the British cruisers in the Gulf. Their view is supported by a uniform course of practice on the part our own government from the earliest period, and by the well ascertained principle of international law. Vattel one of the oldest of modern writers on the law of nations, discusses "the right of searching ships" exclusively under the title of "war," nor is there a word n his voluminious treatise to justify search or visitation

n time of peace. Kent, with his usual perspicuity, lays down the principle which covers the whole subject, in the following

nguage:
"No nation has any right of jurisdiction at sea, except it be over the persons of its own subjects, in its own vessel; and so far territorial jurisdiction may be considered as preserved, for the vessels of a nation are, in many respects, considered as a portion of its territory, and persons on board are protected and governed by the law of the country to which the vessel belongs. This jurisdiction is confined to the ship; and no one ship has the right to prohibit the approach of another at sea or to draw around her a line of territorial jurisdiction, withn which no other is at liberty to intrude. Every vessel in time of peace, has a right to consult its own safety and convenience and to pursue its own course and have ness, without being disturbed when it does not violate the rights of others." II. Kent's Commentaries, 26.

As to the right of search, the same author says: "It is founded upon necessity, and is strictly and exclusively a war-right and does not exist in time of peace." —II Com., 153. The same principle is stated by all the standard writers on the law of nations, and the right of visitation and search are always spoken of in connec tion with each other.

The African slave trade, though prohibited by the municipal laws of most nations and declared to be piracy by the statutes of Great Britain and the United States, and since the treaty of 1841 with Great Britain, by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, is not such by the general international law, and its interdiction cannot be enforced by the exercise of the ordinary right of visitation and search. That right does not exist in time of peace, independently of special compact. Dodson's Admiralty Reports, vol. IV., p. 210. Wheaton's Reports, vol. X.

p. 66. Wheaton's International Law, p. 186. There can be no pretence of a special compact on the part of the United States. The right of search has never been conceded by our government. Great Britain and France, by the treaties of 1831 and 1833, conceded the mutal right of search; and the five great powers did the same in 1841; except France, which by a special treaty with England in 1845, substituted a naval force on the coast of Africa for the mutual right of search. By our treaty of 1842, we also provided for a naval force of not less than eighty guns on the coast of Africa; and practically, though not expressed in the treaty, this was substitute for the right of search conceded to England n the Quintuple treaty by Austria, Russia and Prussia. It is thus conceded (as indeed all writers on national law have held) that the right of search, unless conceded by treaty or special compact, can only be exercised in

time of war. It only remains to point out the authorisearch are identical. The celebrated French publicist, Ortolan, in his work on " Diplomatie de la Mer," has examined the whole subject elaborately, and the distinctions he draws are so precise and logical that they are worthy of being translated. He distinguishes clearly between the right of visitation and search (droit de visite ou de reherche,) and the right of inquiry as to the flag, (droit d'enquette du pavillon,) and we translate his definitions and dis-

"These rights differ essentially in their scope, and in the means by which they are exercised. "The inquiry as to the flag has this object only; that of recognising the nationality of the ship, in order to render to her, from the moment she is met on the ocean,

tinctions on this subject:

the rights growing out of that nationality. "The object of a visit is to prove aboard of a ship, whose nationality is recognised, certain facts in relation

to her cargo or in reference to some ulterior object. "The first of these rights (enquette du pavillon) de-pends upon the respect due to the nationallity and independence of sovereign States; it is exercised in order that the rights belonging to that nationality may be guarantied; and also as a means of recognising and impeaching fraudulent usurpations; but the moment the flag is recognised, the stranger arrests the inquiry and leaves the ship to the immunity of her flag, (a toute

independence de son pavillon. "The exercise of the second of these rights (visite on recherche) is a taint upon the nationality and the independence of reciprocal States; and the offence is, that a stranger, after a recognition of nationality, thrust himself on board a ship on the high seas, in order to satisfy himself of certain facts.

"Briefly, in the one case (inquiry as to the flag,) a sovereignty recognises another; in the other case (visit or search,) it invades the nationality after having recog-

These views are important and forcible, not only from their logical clearness, but from the fact that they come from a leading writer of a nation which has steadfastly refused to concede the right of search and visit, and with whom, as with our own countrymen, the sanctity of the national flag is a passion. Ortolan writes in substance with Mr. Wheaton, our

own celebrated publicist and expounder of international law—that the right of visitation and search does not -We are informed that petitions have been received by exist except in time of war, and in that case he confines the right to ascertaining the nationality of the ship and whether there be any contraband articles on board. See what Mr. Wheaton says on this subject:

"An attempt appears to be made to distinguish be-tween the right of visit and the right of search. Now we have no hesitation in affirming that this distinction has no foundation whatever in the maratime law of nations, or the usage of the Admiralty Courts of any coun-We repeat, if the visitation is not accompanied by search, it is an empty mockery and a wanton interruption of the navigator's voyage." Wheaton's inquiry as to the right of visitation and search, p.

What Great Britain has thought on the subject (until the extraordinary discovery of Lord Ashburton) may be judged from the fact that during the whole course of her negotiations on the suppression of the slave trade, with the United States, from 1818 to 1823, she did not avow or pretend a right of visitation or search on the high seas in time of peace, for any purpose whatever, independent of special compact and the free concesion of the powers on whose vessels the right was to be exerted. To conclude the whole doctrine as established in the books and by the practice of civilized nations is this:

In time of peace you cannot go behind the national flag, without a special compact. Strictly speaking, indeed, there is no such thing as a right of search or visit in the time of peace; it is a wrong, an injury, an insult, every one except the culprit; as much as if the unfor-tunate victim of a pickpocket in a crowded thoroughthe 21st with the remark that circumstances require it.

But Congress will have enough to do in the interval before the 21st, in the prosecution of the ordinary busicommence cruising on the 4th. H. B. M. gun-boat Jasper, Lt. Pym, commanding, was at Key West, and had steam up prepared to sail, when the Atlantic left. It was expected that the Water Witch would keep the was expected that the Water Witch would keep the was expected that the Water Witch would keep the left appropriation bills, the volunteer bill, and the ocean visit as distinguished from search is a mere sham: for bill, the post office appropriation bill, and the ocean visit as distinguished from search is a mere sham: for once go behind the flag, and there is no end to the in-The last named bill was before the Senate post office committee yesterday, and they agreed unanimously to the provision for the Collins line of steamers, with an fiscation. In a word, the whole doctrine and the only safe doctrine may be summed up in a single sentence of Ortolan, the French jurist whom we have already quoted. "Every nation has the right to exercise at set

The Public Feeling—Catholic Clergy.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The entire city remains per fectly tranquil. Citizens meet each other in a proper

From the N. Y. Daily News.

Officer Arrested by Order of his Superior. The excitement in reference to the outrages comm ted in the Gulf by the British naval officers, is not confined to the United States. The liveliest indignation is felt at Havana, and the most serious consequences are

supposed likely to grow out of it. The British officer arrested and reported (by Telegraph) to be sent to Jamaica for trial, is stated to be the officer who "visited" the American vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande—the cause being, so it is added, "exceeding his instructions."

It was this officer, too, probably, who landed British marines upon the island thereabout, to hunt up Bozal negroes just landed there from an American built vessel. The British Consul is reported to have made to the Captain General all sorts of apologies therefor.—which. the contrary, he has referred them home to Madrid.

It was the general impression of passengers on board the Cahawba, and of Americans and others in Havana, that the course pursued by the Styx and the officer at Sagua la Grande met with the strongest condemnation from his superior, and it was generally thought he would be broken.

Another report is that intelligence of the visits to and arching of American vessels by British cruisers was still continued, although the vessels now about the harhor of Matanzas and to the eastward have received instructions to be a very little more polite and not to shot their guns. It is well understood here that the farce of arrest of the officer who was ordered to visit and search American shipping in Sagua la Grande, is only a cover to get out of a bad scrape. All the cases that occur of aggression are not reported at the U.S. Consulate as

There is some sickness among the shipping, but the city is perfectly healthy.

From the Asheville News. ASHEVILLE, May 31, '58.

T. W. Atkin, Esq., Editor of News: Dear Sir-I am on my return home from Rutherford Court. On Tuesday of the week of Court a meeting was held in the Court House by the Wilmington, Char lottee and Rutherford Rail Road Company, and arrangements made to make a survey for a Rail Road from Rutherfordton to Asheville, and then to give assistance to extend it to Duck Town, Tenn. The Western North Carolina Rail Road Company will, I have no doubt. give aid to make this portion of the survey, as both Companies are interested in the extension. And the people on the line, in each county, will no doubt furnish small amount required to extend the survey, with the aid that will be received from companies at Duck

The survey will be commenced in June, and finished in time for the meeting of the Legislature. W. H. THOMAS. Your ob't servant.

Distressing Accident.

We regret to hear of a most distressing accident which occurred at Tawboro', Edgecombe county, N. C., on Friday afternoon last, and by which, doubtless, a very worthy young man has lost his life. A gentleman of this city, in Tawboro' at the time, furnishes the following particulars: The citizens having resolved to celebrate the approaching Fourth of July, a party of young gentlemen secured an old cannon, for the purpose of givng it a thorough test, in order that no accident might occur when the time arrived to fire the national salute. The piece had been discharged once, but unfortunately the young gentlemen forgot to swob the gun, and while engaged in ramming the cartridge for the second shot. it was discharged, driving the rammer into the side of a young gentleman named H. Tharp, inflicting a frightful wound, through which his lungs were plainly seen, tearing off a large piece of flesh from the arm, and driving several splinters into one of his thighs. The services of Dr. N. J. Pittman, one of the most skillful surgeons in that section were immediately procured, who rendered all necessary aid, but the unfortunate young man was sinking so rapidly Friday night that all hopes of his recovery had been abandoned. Mr. Tharp is represented as a young gentleman of

racter and a nost e**xemplary c**l He is a native of Connecticut, but has been engaged for some time past in the extensive mercantile establishment of Messrs. R. E. Neale & Co., of Tawboro'.—Pet. Exp.

> From the New Orleans True Delta. What is the Movement?

Many persons affect to believe that only a full consciousness of approaching pecuniary disaster could have roused the thinking and substantial men of this community to a true sense of the necessity of crushing out the evil elements which, for several years past, have so ruincusly dominated here. Than any such supposition nothing can be more erroneous, for public opinion in the last two years has been gradually forming and maturing to make the issue which is now presented; namely, whether the cut-throats and vagabonds who congregate here, like a second San Francisco, from every State in the Union and every nation abroad, shall rule and ruin it; or, whether its industry, its integrity, and its intelligence, shall assume the control and compel such wretches to abdicate and depart. If the question ever was a political one it has long since ceased to be so in the estimation of the public at large, whether the kind of people who have been lording it over this city shall be permitted to rob, plunder, and assassinate at discretion, untouched by the laws, unchecked by popular; until at length silent protests and universal disgust have given way to determined organization, and a resolute intention to maintain law and right by the strong arm of legitimate popular authority.

The demoralization consequent upon what is called the success of Know Nothingism, exceeds belief; hundreds of youths in this city, many of them the sons of parents of the highest social standing, and exalted moral worth, have been ruined in mind, morals and character, being led into the indulgence of the lowest and basest vices and entrapped into the commission of punishable crimes in order to obtain the means of vicious indulgence. The number of estimable families who have thus been brought to sorrow exceeds, as we have stated, credibility, and how could it be otherwise, when the merest boys associatheir knives and pistols, dirking, for the fun of the thing, any obnoxious poor person that came along, and chanting in half-drunken insanity "Rip Sam," as they yelled at length stirred and quickened this torpid community at length stirred and torpid community at length stirred and the length stirred and idle or real alarm for the safety of property, which have been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testhe composition of the men who have taken control of the movement if they abandon it before our city is purged of the villains who have made it a by-word, a scoff, a reproach and a hell.

The man of property has of course a very great interest in its preservation, and he must be blind and stupid who does not observe how rapidly its value is depreciatating under the operation of the causes to which we have so often alluded; but what is property compared with the moral health of the rising generation of this place, or the decline in the value of lots in juxtaposition with the purity, the sanctity, the holiness of the domestic

Ignorant and depraved brutes may laugh and think it is a good joke to see precocious ruffianism play off its sanguinary tricks; and we have seen well dressed, pretentious miscreants stimulate to such exploits; but the parent who cares for his own and his family's honor must gain. be strangely constituted, if he can witness such deeds without grief, bitterness of feeling and inexpressible morhave viewed the demoralization around us, and to the ripening of the conviction in their minds that the time Numbers. had arrived to make an effort at its extirpation it is we attribute, and not to the apprehensions of property, the manly spirit of resolution and determination now being embodied in this place to effect a radical and thorough

A BLACK REPUBLICAN EDITOR'S PLATFORM.—A new paper just started at Doniphan, Kansas, called the Free Press, lays down the following programme:

"We will claim a charter to blow on whom we please We will puff Doniphan City if we think it deserves puffing; puff all merchants in the city who will remember the printer; puff steamboats that will let us ride deadhead; puff boarding house keepers who don't bother us about our bill, and will promise to puff any decent political party that will promise not to make Congressmen We fear God, hate the Lecompton Constitution, despise all our cotemporaries, respect the city government, don't ask any favors of the town company, love ourselves, and will take Atchison money for subscription. Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per ses-We will make war against the devil, against the admin-won't tell any lies, won't take clubs of over one thousand to one address, and won't join either division of the Free State party until we find which is going to be the strongest. We believe in matrimony, believe that there are a very great many great men in Kansas, and believe on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal, are a very great many great men in Kansas, and believe the Dutch are going to be the salvation of Doniphan."

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election and respectfully solicit your votes.

linois and Indiana, speaks much in its favor. .

See advertisement in another column. June 8. -233&41-1w

TO THE FREEMEN OF DUPLIN COUNTY. GENTLEMEN :- I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of our county, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. Should you however, the Captain General has not accepted; but on elect ma, I will endeavor to make you a faithful and obliging officer. GRADY OUTLAW. Duplin county, N. C., June 5th, 1858.

> TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY: I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL. Jan. 15, 1858.

> ATTENTION. THE AFFLICTED WORLD: MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th. 1858 22-1v TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL. April 12, 1858 184-te-33-te Herald copy.

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on th monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on

Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in th Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,

(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y. N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by

For sale by Druggists generally. HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Whol ale Agents March 16th, 1858

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae. The following appointments have been agreed upon between these gentlemen, with the understanding that where they separate, they do so that each one may take the places where he thinks it most important for him to be:

FOR D. K. MCRAE. Washington, Beaufort, Wednesday, June 2d. Swan Quarter, Hyde, Friday, June 4th. FOR J. W. Ellis. Kinston, Lenoir, June 2d. Newbern, Craven, June 4th.

FOR BOTH. Beaufort. Carteret, Monday, June 7th.
Jacksonville, Onslow, Wednesday, June 9th.
Wilson C. H., Friday. June 11th.
Halifax, Halifax, Saturday, June 12th.
FOR D. K. MCRAE.
Werrent Morron Worken Lith. Warrenton, Warren, Monday, June 14th. For J. W. Ellis. Oxford, Granville, Monday, June 14th. For Both. Roxborough, Person, Wednesday, June 16th.

Yanceyville, Caswell, Friday, June 18th. Wentworth, Rockingham, Saturday, June 19th ELECTRIC OIL-ELECTRIC OIL. Many respetable dealers, in various parts of the country have been duly authorized to sell the genuine "Electric Oil," with written signatures of De Grath & Co., of Philadelphia, and such dealers are making more on sales than the proprietors are, because it is an expensive remedy to make. The price, however, is invariable to the trade.

P. S .- Professor De Grath, of Philadelphia, have just re ceived a letter from a nephew in the country, detailing his wonderful cures by a single bottle, which they had sent him. He kindly permitted its publication. FLook out for fraud. Only office, No. 39 South Eighth street, near Chestnut st. Philadelphia, directly in the centre of the city. Examine the lables and the bottles. See the written

signature, Prof. De Grath, and the name blown in the bottle, Prof. De Grath." All others to imitate is forgery.

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspep sia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to ted with the vilest thieves and murderers, flourishing their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy fund

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated and recled to the lowest haunts to sleep off the effects of character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of tain such a consideration. their first debaucheries? It is sights like these, and not the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 26th May, by the Rev. D. Wells WM. L. FENNELL, of Florida, and JULIA CAROLINE FENNELL, daughter of Rev. Geo. Fennell.

In this town, on Sunday, the 6th inst., Mrs. MARY ORME, in the 67th year of her age. In Bladen county on the 28th ult., after a painful illnes of a few days, DUNCAN PATTERSON, youngest son of the late John Patterson and Worthily, his wife, aged 18 years 3 months 48 days. The deceased was a youth of noble and generous traits of character, warm and sincere in his friend ship, scrupulous in his dealing, and candid and undisguised in his intercourse with others. He leaves a bereaved family of brothers and sisters to mourn, though they do not mourn as those having no hope, but believing their loss is his eternal N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

tification. And it is in this spirit good men do and ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes in the Drawing of May 27th, 1858. 16,481....\$2,000 19,579.....\$2,000 \$100,000 9,642.... 30,000 12,954..... 10,000 5,000 | 14,539...... 2,000 | 16,294..... · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 2,000 18,987 The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the leth of June. For particulars see advertisement in another column. DON RODRIGUEZ, Charleston, S. C.

> EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY. GREENSBORO', N. C.
>
> THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.
>
> The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgawath.

233&41-1t\*

BANK OF WILMINGTON. THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., pay able on the 7th. Subscriptions to Stock will be entitled to interrate of 6 per cent per annum, till next dividend. ions to Stock will be entitled to interest at the June 2d. 1858

BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—Persons subject to nervous or sick headache, will find in Bærhave's Holland Bitters a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt, a delightful preparation, and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular remedy throughout all the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Iland trust satisfactorily.

Magnolia, N. C., June 4, 1858
P. S.—We also offer you Baltimore Bacon at 123 cts.; best quality of Salem Flour at \$6 50 per bbl.; best Cuba Molasses at 30 cents per gallon by the bbl. MERRIMAN & NEWBURY

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE." Wilmington Saddle, Harness विश TRUNK MANUFAUTORY. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE

public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship and will be cold for the best material. and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on shor credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made t order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission JOHN J. CONOLEY.

ALPACCA RAGLANS. 100 RECEIVED THIS MORNING, at BALDWIN'S.

LINEN OVER SACKS. 200 OPENED TO-DAY, at

YOUTHS' WHITE COATS. CLOSING out the assortment at COST and below, at
June 9

BALDWIN'S BALDWIN'S.

50 FOR YOUTHS' LINEN COATS, worth \$4, at BALDWIN'S. BOYS' LEGHORN AND SUMMER HATS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SCHOOL or dress wear. Stock offered at very low figures, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. CHAS. D. MYERS.

DO YOU WANT AN UMBRELLA? IF SO, DO NOT PURCHASE UNTIL YOU HAVE IF SO, DO NOT PURCHASE UNTIL 100 HAVE looked at an immense assortment at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street.

CHAS. D. MYERS, CHAS. D. MYERS.

FOURTH BRIGADE. MAJOR JOHN A. SPEARS, of Harnett county, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of 4th Brigade N. C. Militia, and respectfully solicits the support of his Military friends in the counties of Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. Election 19th June.

229-te-40-te THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR delivery of ICE every day from sunrise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE delivered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness. ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as di-

rected.
TERMS CASH, without any deviation. ICE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Visiting Com Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANKOKKELEN, Agent.

April 13th, 1858

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA. THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SUL-PHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early would secure better rooms and better atten-THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are g early, would secure better rooms and better atte dance, as we are usually very much crowded through the

Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles road at Newbern Depot. They will then have but so miles of staging, over a good road.

The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to Dr. James H. Dickson, Gen. James Owen, M. London, Esq., Dr. W. H. Beatty, Wilmington, N. C.,

T. S. CAMPBELL & CO. Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34. SPLENDID WATCHES AT NEW YORK PRICES I WILL SELL, FROM THIS DAY, Splendid Gold I WILL SELL, FROM THIS DAY, Splendid Gold Patent Lever Watches, at very low prices—18 carat fine, full-jeweled, at \$38.

Also, a splendid assortment of Ladies' Gold Watches, Patent Lever Watches, at very low prices-18 carat from \$15 to \$30. Rich Gold Jewelry, Coral sets, of all descriptions, from \$3

to \$38 a set.
Gold Thimbles at \$3.
Fine Gold, new style, Ladies' Chains, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, at remarkably low pries. Gold Necklaces; Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs, made

from pure California Gold.
Children's Gold and Coral Loops, new style. New style Gold Spectacles, at remarkably low prices.

June 1st.

I. ALEXANDER.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PROF. O. J. WOOD FOR RES

toring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that it is a perfect Restorative; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following:

\*\*THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with held heads and the only romedy best of ore known has

with bald heads, and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imagi-nable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly nable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out which it restored in greater perfection than i ever had been before. It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keep-

ing the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, re-moving dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to. It is the duty of every one to improve their personal ap pearance, though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desir

COCHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (B. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair. I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scale new well as yours being fully convinced. invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

S. T. STOCKMAN. Yours truly, WAYLAND, Mass., Feb. 5, 1857. PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three hottles.

eration I have used nearly three bottles.
Yours, &c.,
JAMES FRANCIS.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists. 191-15-3m

1.000 BAGS NO. 1 PERUVIAN, TO ARBIVE; 200 \$56 and \$58 per ton in lots, and 3 cents per lb. for less than a ton.

W. H. McRARY & CO.

PISTON PACKING. SUPERIOR ARTICRE OF LATE INVENTION, made A SUPERIOR ARTICRE OF LATE INVENTION, made of Canvas and India Rubber. All Engineers should give this a trial, as we feel confident it will supersede all other packing for the above purpose. For sale by
May 26. SHEPHEPD, COLVILLE & CO.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS

and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of
claims placed in his hands by Northern Merchants.

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for Land Warrants.

Business transactions strictly confidential when required.

Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to
Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis &
Co., New York. Co. New York.

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Pea-cock, North Water Street. Feb. 18th, 1858

GROCERIES.

25 BBLS. C. YELLOW SUGAR;
20 bbls. A. White and Crushed Sugar;
75 bags Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java;
10 "Alspice and Pepper;
100 boxes Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
25 "Assorted Candy—in 25 and 50-lb boxes;
15 bbls. Cider Vinegar;
Saleratus, Sup. Carb. Soda, Sal. Soda, Soap, Matches,
Crackers, &c., &c. For sale cheap by
June. 3.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current It should be unders

er rates have to be paid.

BEEF CATTLE, 25 19 100 lbs....5 00 @ 6 00 Bracks, 19 M ... 6 00 @12 00 Gin, ... 40 @ Brandy, ... 45 @ do. Apple, 66 @ do. Peach, 85 @ BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand....1 80 @ 1 90 New.......1 90 @ 2 00 CANDLES, 39 fb. Virgin . . . . 0 0 Yellow dip . 0 0 Sperm ...... Hard, ..... 0 00 Tar, 19 bbl., .0 00 Java .. Laguayra .... do. No. 3,1 05 @ COTTON, W B. strict mid'g ... good mid'g ... orron Bagging do. No. 3,1 05 @ Spirits Turp., # gallon . . . 42 @ Varnish, # gal.26 @ yard...... Rope, & lb ... Cobn Meal, & bushel.... VAILS, W B., 

OMESTICS. Sheeting, pyd. 9 @ Yarn, 18 h. .00 @ EGGS, P doz. . . 17 @ FEATHERS, P b. 45 @ OTATOES, .6 00 @ 6 50 Sweet, bush. 00 @ Irish, do.,.1 25 @ do. bbl.,.2 50 @ Mac'rel,No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. 3 9 50 @10 00 N. C. Bason, Herrings, East 4 50 @ 7 00 Dry Cod, P cwt . . . . 4 50 @ 5 00 FLOUR, N. C. brands 29 bbl. Family.....0 00 @ 5 50
Superfine....0 00 @ 5 50
Fine.....0 00 @ 5 00
Cross.....0 00 @ 4 75
GLUR, \$\( \) \( \

West'n do.... Butter,...... 23 @ Cheese,...... 11 @ PORK, Northern, 29 bbl., City Mess,... 20 00 @20 Clear do... 00 00 @20 Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, 19 lb., 1 ton and under 5, per ton, 58 00 5 tons and over, " 56 00 LAND PLASTER, # bbl. .1 50 Butt, .....18 00 @19 00 Prime.....00 00 @00 00 Beef, Mess, 16 00 @17 25 do. Fulton Market, ...00 00 @20 00 

Poultry, Chickens, live, 20 @ Wheat, red.. 90 @ 95 do. white..1 05 @ 1 15 Rice, rough.. 00 @ 871 do. dead, . . 00 @ Turkeys, live, . 75 @ do. dead, 2 h. 00 @ SHEEP, # head, Lambs,.....1 75 @ 2 25 do., clean. HIDES, 7 1b., Mutton,....1 75 @ Green, ..... Dry ...... HAY, \$\mathcal{H}\$ 100 lbs. een, ..... Alum, W bush.,25 @ Liverpool, # sack, ground. .75 @ 85 do. fine...1 75 @ 2 00 Eastern ...... 70 @ N. River ..... 50 @

SUGAR, # Bb.
Porto Rico, ... 74@
New Orleans, 64@
Muscovado, ... 7 @
Loaf & crush'd, 11 @ Iron, 79 lb. English, ass'd. American, ref.. sh, ass'd. 44@ rican,ref.. 34@ sheer.. 0 @ do. sheer.. do.hoop,ton 90 00@95 00 00 UMBER, WM,, (River.) Contract, ... 3 00 @ Fl'r Boards, 0 00 @11 00 Common, ... 1 50 @ 2 00 STAVES, \$ M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 R. O. Hhd..,15 00 @25 00 Scantling... 0 00 @ Floor Boards,

rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 Ash Head'g, 8 50 @12 00 Timber, \$ M., clear .....25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Scantling ...12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, do, inferior to ordinary, .3 00 @ rough edge. 0 00 @13 00 re-sawed... 0 00 @15 00 TALLOW, 10 Ib.,...10 @ TOBACCO, 10 Ib., Common, ... 18 @
Medium, ... 25 @
Fine, ... 45 @
Wool, # b., ... 17 @ Cuba, Hhds 24 @ 26 do. Bbls. 28 @ 30 N. Orleans. 34 @ 38

Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\mathbb{H}\$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents \$\mathbb{H}\$ bbl.—and on naval stores, brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are md.\_\_\_\* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction curred. of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS: On deck. Rosin.....do......Spirits Turpentine...do...... Turpentine and Tar, & bbl...... Turpentine and Tar, ₩ bbl..... 

 Turpentine and Tar, ₩ 555...
 30

 Rosin
 " 30

 Spirits Turpentine
 00

 Cotton, ₩ bale,
 0 00

 Ground Peas, ₩ bushel,
 00

 Description
 0

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

The drought which has prevailed for some time past caused the streams to become so low that scarcely any produce has been brought in from above tide-way, and in onsequence but a very small amount of business has been one. The light receipts of Crupe Turpentine have imparted considerable firmness to the market, and it closes at an advance for the week of 95 cents on virgin, and 55 cents on ellow dip. Spirits Turpentine also ruled quite active in he early part of the week, and up to Saturday shows an advance of 1 cent; since then, however, it has receded | a 1 cent, and closes quiet. In Rosin and Tar we have no change to make, and the market rules about the same as noted in our last. In other articles, nothing of importance has transpired in the way of sales, and we refer to the following review for such as we have been able to obtain:

Turpentine—As noted at the close of our review on Thuisday last, a few parcels had changed hands on private terms, but known to be at an advance on previous sales, and later in the day prices further went up, with sales at \$4 for virgin, \$2 75 for yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard. The market continued at the above figures until Saturday, when, with a fair demand from distillers, the price again advanced 25 a 50 cents on soft, with sales at quotations in table below.—

This advance is mainly owing to the light receipts, as the low stage of the water courses prevents anything from coming in from above tide-way, and the arrivals have been hard
The sales of white Corn at 66 a 68, yellow 70 a 79 cents.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 7.—Bacon 11½ @ 13; Cotton—family, \$4 87½ @ 5 00; Super. \$4 62½ @ 4 75; Fine, \$4 50 @ 4 62½; Scratched, \$4 25 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 80 @ 0 00; Wheat are unchanged.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 7.—Bacon 11½ @ 13; Cotton—family, \$4 87½ @ 5 00; Super. \$4 62½ @ 4 75; Fine, \$4 50 @ 4 62½; Scratched, \$4 25 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 80 @ 0 00; Wheat are unchanged.

FayeTTEVILLE, June 7.—Bacon 11½ @ 13; Cotton—family, \$4 87½ @ 5 00; Super. \$4 62½ @ 4 75; Fine, \$4 50 @ 4 62½; Scratched, \$4 25 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 80 @ 0 00; Wheat are unchanged.

FayeTTEVILLE, June 7.—Bacon 11½ @ 13; Cotton—family, \$4 87½ @ 5 00; Super. \$4 62½ @ 4 75; Fine, \$4 50 @ 4 62½; Scratched, \$4 25 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 80 @ 0 00; Wheat are unchanged.

FayeTTEVILLE, June 7.—Bacon 11½ @ 13; Cotton—family, \$4 87½ @ 5 00; Super. \$4 62½ @ 4 75; Fine, \$4 50 @ 4 62½; Scratched, \$4 25 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 80 @ 0 00; Wheat \$1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—12 @ 13 cents; Molasses—Cuba \$2 00 @ 0 0 @ 0 0 0 @ 0 0 @ 0 0 @ 0 0 @ 0 0 @ TURPENTINE-As noted at the close of our review on Thursing in from above tide-way, and the arrivals have been hardweek

2 bbl.; and Tuesday 200 do. at \$1 05 for medium, and 1,500 do. at \$1 10 for large size bbis.; and Wednesday 350 do. at \$1 05 for medium bbls.

hands is small, though fully relegants for present purposes.

We quote grass fatted at 5 to 6 cents W h., according to quality. The market is rather better supplied with Sansar, and prices remain the same. A let of 52 head was received

No sales of cotton. quality. The market is rather better supplied with SHEEF, and prices remain the same. A lot of 52 head was received

has been a moderate demand during the week, but owing to
the light receipts and the small quantity on market, very
few transactions have taken place. We quote small sales of
second hand ones at \$1.90 for lots as they run, and \$1.90
each for selected;—new sell at \$1.95 a \$2, according to
quality.

COPPER—Is in moderate stock, and nothing doing except

COTTON—The market for this article has ruled inactive for two or three weeks past, buyers unwilling to operate at the figures which holders are asking. Only one small lot (63 bales) sold on Wednesday at 11 cents for low middling and middling. Our quotations in table may be looked upon as

CORN MEAL.—Continues to be brought in from the country very sparingly, and the stock on market is light. We note a fair enquiry for retailing purposes, and quote small sales from the granaries at 85 cents whether.

FLOUR.-For State brands the market rules about the same as reported for some weeks past, except for the lower grades, which are scarce and in some enquiry. In the early part of the week one lot changed hands at \$5 25 for superfine; for two or three days past, however, no sales have to A. H. VanBokkelen. taken place, except in the small way. The receipts per railroad have been rather light for the week, and the stock in first hads has become materially reduced, though it may be considered fully sufficient for present demand. We quote the market as follows: Cross \$4 75, fine \$5, superfine \$5 25, and family \$5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN-In the market for Conn we have nothing new t report, as in the absence of receipts no transactions have taken place except small lots from store. Dealers have a moderate stock of former arrivals in store, and we note but ttle demand. We continue former rates-65 a 66 cents per bushel, as in quality—at which a few cargoes would no doubt find ready sale.——OATS—Are in fair stock, and nothing doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. A lot of 1,700 bushels was doing except in the retail way. received by a dealer a few days since, which has gone into store.—PEAS—Continue to be brought in sparingly, and all kinds are in active demand at high prices;—only a few small lots in dealers' hands. We quote Cow at \$1 10 a \$1 20 bushel, according to quantity and quality.——Rice—We note a fair supply of clean in store, and only a light demand. Sales in the small way at 32 cents ? B. WHEAT None received here for a week or two past, and no sales have

taken place. Nominal at quotations in table. HAY-In this article we have nothing new to report during the week just ended. In the absence of receipts no sales have taken place, and our quotations must therefore be considered as merely nominal; market very well stocked with both Northern and Eastern, and demand light. See table. LIME-Remains about the same as reported for some weeks past. There is merely a retail demand existing, and

small quantity of New Orleans in store, and we refer to table for prices. In Cuba there is only a retail business doing, and the stock in first hands has become materially reduced; a cargo, however, is daily looked for, which will replenish Howell; with lumber. the market. We continue former quotations for hhds .-24 a 26 cents per gallon from wharf, as in quantity. POTATOES-A few parcels of new crop Irish have been

brought to market, and sold at \$1 50 per bushel. Provisions.-In N. C. cured Bacon we have very little to report in the way of sales. The arrivals for some time past have been exceedingly light, and there are only a few small parcels remaining in first hands; demand limited. We note two or three lots sold during the week at 14 cents for hog round, and 15 cents per lb. for hams. The market continurs to be well stocked with Western cured, and has ruled decidedly dull for several weeks past. We quote from store at 94 a 94 cents for shoulders, and 114 a 114 cents for have been made. LARD. No receipts of N. C. cured since our last, and the market is almost if not quite bare. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at 13 a 134 cents per lb. Western is in light supply, though sufficient for present purposes, as we note merely a retail demand. Small sales at 121 a 13 cents, as in quality .-PORK .- In Northern we have no change to make. There is

only a light demand existing, and the market is well supplied. See table for store quotations. SALT .- The market is poorly supplied with Liverpoor ground, and we note some demand. A lot of 1,500 sacks was received coastwise a few days since, of which 750 sacks sold from wharf in lots at 75 cents per sack, cash. For Alum there is no demand, and we note a fair stock of former receipts on market. Sells from store at quotations in

SHINGLES .- Both Common and Contract continue to rule lull, and the sales for a few weeks past have been confined

o small parcels. See table for rates. TIMBER.—We have nothing new to report in this artice.-The receipts for the week just ended have been very light, and we note sales of only 3 or 4 rafts at prices ranging within quotations in table; millers have a fair supply on hand, nd purchase sparingly.

FREIGHTS.—The market for coastwise rates continues to rule dull at previous prices; very few vessels now in port, and but a small quantity of barrel freights offering. See

NEW YORK, June 8th.—Cotton.—Market dull. Flour is heavy, sales of 16,000 bbls., and Ohio 5c. lower, State at \$4 50a\$4 55, and Southern at \$4 45a\$4 70. Wheat is heavy, sales of 30,000 bushels, Western red at \$1 03, do. white at \$1 12, and Chicago spring at 84\forall a57c. Corn is heavy, sales of 33,000 bushels, mixed at 60a72c., white at 75a78c. Pork is dull at \$17 30a\$17 35 for Mess. Lard is dull at 11\forall a11\forall c. Whiskey is firm at 21\forall a21\forall c. Sugar is firm, Muscovado 6c. Coffee is quiet. Spirits Turpentine is dull at 47a47\forall c. Rice is steady. Rosin steady at 46\forall c. Freights are heavy. PETERSBURG, June 8.-Tobacco.-The market remains

steady without change in prices; for good dry shipping kinds prices rule high, say from \$12\frac{1}{2} to \$15\frac{1}{2}\$. We note a crop of some 8 hhds. to-day within this range.

Cotton.—The market is dull at 10\frac{1}{2} to 11\frac{1}{2}, with small sales at 11 to 114.

Corn is in demand and small lots would bring 65c. readily.

Wheat.—We have heard of no contracts for the new crop et. Old is dull and but little selling at 80c. to \$1 10 for good to prime.

Flour.—We note sales of Superfine at \$4\frac{2}{3}; extra \$5 and Family \$6 to \$64.

Bacon-Present figures may be looked upon as extremes Cotton-No sales to report; we therefore continue former

figures.
Flour—No change.
Corn—Has an upward tendency.

Peas-Holders would be glad to find buyers .- Obs.

losed unchanged. The acreased £139,000. Consols closed at 972.

s few days since, and taken at \$2 le each.

Bannels—We have no change to make in prices. There has been a moderate demand during the week, but owing to the light receipts and the small smaller or make the light receipts and the small smaller or make the light receipts.

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell; with salt.
4.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, fm Smithville, to A.
H. VanBokkelen. H. VanBokkelen.
June 4.—Schr. Louisiana, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to
Russell & Bro.; with mdze.
June 6.—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Charleston,
to Bankin & Martin; with mdze.
Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, from Charleston, to A. D. Ca-

Schr. Smithsonian, VanBrunt, from Charleston, to A. D. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

E. Hall.

June 8.—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Flora McDonold, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth. June 9 .- Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. Mc

CLEARED.

June 4.—Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Wilson, for Boston, by June 4.—Schr. Fred. Sheever, Sheever, for Martinique, by M. de Bebian; with lumber. Schr. W. Pickering, Perry, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.
U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H.

VanBokkelen.
June 5.—Brig A. K. Dealing, Pomeroy, for West Indies, by J. C. Smith & Co.; with lumber, &c.
8.—Schr. Harry Maybee, Tuttle, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.
Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Rogers, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores.
Steamer Black River, Dicksey, for Fayetteville, by D. A. Lamont. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A.
E. Hall. June 9-Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.
Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Beatty, for N. York, by Har riss & Howell; with naval stores, &c.
Schr. Gulnare, Crowell, for New York, by Willard & Cur there is a large stock on market. Selling from store at tis; with naval stores.

95 cents a \$1 per cask, in quantities to suit purchasers.

Brig Annandale, Hughes, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

10.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

AUCTION SALES.

Schr. Chas. Smith, Collins, for Cardenas, by Harriss &

By D. PIGOTT. Auctioneer. ON TUESDAY, 15th June, inst., at 9½ o'clock, A. M., I will sell at Exchange Corner, that valuable tract of Land, with all the improvements thereon, situated upon the Masonboro' Road, 3 miles from town, known as the DO WNEY TRACT, containing about 113 acres, 10 to 16 of which are cleared and under cultivation.

TERMS—3 and 6 months credit, interest added, for ap-

**BERHAVE'S** 

1&5 10-ts-w-ts

HOLLAND BITTERS DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgle Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure. This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bærhave. Because of its great success in most of the Funnan States its introduction into the United most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty

land scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed: but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties. remedial properties.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Berhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these \*\* Sold at \$1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the ole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.,

sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemist Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & MC LIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally through June 8, 1858.—232&41-1v.

NO HUMBUG! ROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES ARE NO HUMBUG, and are not to be surpassed by any machine in this country. The sewing cannot be rivalled for beauty in this country. The sewing cannot be rivalled for beauty and regularity. They are easily kept in order, make a beautiful ornament for the parlor, and is certainly the most economical piece of furniture that can be placed in a house.—Call and buy one of the Agent at No. 11 North Water street, who will take pleasure in fitting up all he sells in working order, and giving all necessary instructions for working the same.

GEO. H. KELLEY.

M. ROBINSON & SON, GRAIN CRADLES, TUR-pentine Hackers and Pullers, Dole, Silver & Felch's Saw Gummer, warranted the best article ever made for the [Herald copy.]

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

MILLS," are now prepared to furnish their customers, and the public generally, at the Mills, or at the Store, No. 5 South Water Street, with MEAL, HOMINY, HORSE AND COW FEED, of best quality, fresh ground; and, by efforts to supply the community with these articles of prime necessity, in their best state, they hope to merit a good share of patronage.

May 14th 1858 May 14th, 1858 RAILING.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. CHASE, BROTHERS & Co.'s superior Iron Railing. We would be pleased to receive orders for above Railing.

Railing ordered and delivered in four weeks from time of ordering.

SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO. May 26, 1858. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, inder the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will

WEDNESDAY, June 16th, 1858. \$300,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 600 ORDINARIO. 1 " 50,000 5 " 1,000
1 " 30,000 5 " 5000
1 " 10,000 143 " 400
1 " 50,000 20 Approximations. 8,800
Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$5,000.

HAS BEEN PURCHASHED BY MR. WM. S. BATTLE, of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, and will make a season at his stables at the above place.

Terms \$40 for the season, payable at the close of season—on the 18th June, 1858.

Geldinder is by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, out of a

April 2, 1858-31-tf W. T. J. VANN.

advantages superior to Edgeworth.

June 8.

n application to RIC June 7.—232-3t—41-3t\* Greensboro', N. C. BALDWIN'S. LIME, # bbl.. Molasses, # gallon.

TO NEW YORK, 

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10TH, 1858.

			The sales for bbls., as follo	
dued this ino			Yel. Dip.	
hursday			\$2 75	
			2 75	
			3 00	
Ionday	210	. 4 50	3 00	
uesday	279	. 4 50	3 00	1
			3 00	
			3 05	

TAR.—Continues to be in moderate, enquiry at former price, and the receipts have been unusually light. Only one small lot (59 bbis.) received during the west, which was

sold at \$1 60 per bbl.

small lot (59 bbis.) received during the week, which was lightly advanced, at 46.

Hiere Market, May 20.—Cotton—New Orleans tres ordinate at 5 france. Sales of the week 4,000 belos, the market closing quiet. Sugar generally closed heavy.

196-tf-35-tf

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1858.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictby carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

A Great Drain.

The country demands that the Navy should be put in for defending the national honor which the usurpations of the restrictions of no established constitution. In prac-The existing difficulty with England has drawn attention to this subject, as it has also drawn attention to the unmanned and unprepared condition of our coast defences. Men cry out against extravagance and expense. In a republican government we look for republican simplicity and republican economy, and the thing is natural—the demand for economy is proper. We go for no fancy yachting squadron in the Mediterranean; nor for any superfluously elegant specimens of naval architecture, pretty enough to brag about, but not worth fifty cents in the dollar for actual service; nor do we go for maintaining lazy drones at high pay in any branch of the public service. We only insist that the navy should have sufficient weight of metal, with strength and speed, and a class of steam vessels that can enter and defend any harbor on our coast in case of actual hostilities; and also that the coast defences of the country should always be kept so that they could really answer the ends designed at the shortest notice. The country will not rest satisfied until these things are done.

But one great drain upon the Treasury has been the extravagance in public buildings, not only at Washington City, but throughout the country. Custom Houses appeal from the members to the constituencies. When the adjournment on the 7th instant should be rescinded. are no longer edifices calculated for the commodious and safe collection and keeping of the public revenues, with measure of policy brought forward by it-it the necessary business connected therewith-they are is looked upon as implying such a want of confidence now marble palaces—Grecian temples—modern editions of the Parthenon-splendid edifices beyond the resources of any State revenues, out of all proportions to the trade of the ports where they are built—out of place in the situations in which they are stuck-out of keeping with all our ideas of republican simplicity, or with the practice with the practice of the vote in the House of Commons upon Mr. Milner itary reservation upon which the post known as Fort as Saturday morning. A thousand vigilant police had Hoffman's command was met beyond Fort Lamarie tical character of commercial transactions. We will Gibson's resolutions, implying a censure upon ministers venture to say that more has been expended in this way for not having, in the opinion of the House, maintained in the last few years than there has been upon all our the national honor in the diplomatic correspondence with investigation fully relieves the Secretary of War from any new movement are the opponents of Mr. Stith. They fortifications. More money than would build all the France on the Refugee question. An adverse vote of imputation upon his integrity, while it is pretty certain avow their determination to defeat him at the polls, if to swim the river Platte. ships our navy wants; and, in some cases, more money the House may, at any time, turn out the Derby cabinet than the ports where these buildings stand will yield in and recall the Palmerston ministry to power, which revenue for many years to come. These things have got | would be matter of serious regret, as Palmerston has alto be jobs-stupendous jobs-and we should much like ways shown an aggressive and meddlesome disposition to see a tabular statement of the disbursements made for | towards the United States. the erection of Custom Houses since 1840, with an estimate of the amount still required to finish those in progress. It would astonish most people.

much as the Capitol at Washington. Last Fall, while

sional borers, and the same sort of thing has been going time. on. The thing is an outrage and ought to be exposed.

of New Zealand shall sit astride of a broken arch of London Bridge, and moralize upon the ruins of St. Paul, some inquisitive person from Borneo shall pass through sketching the ruins of our public buildings, class those May have been received—that the troops are to push temples, wherein men burned incense and put up pravers to the "Almighty Dollar."

There is such a thing as going it too strong. Marble Custom Houses skirt the Northern Lakes and the Western Rivers. From Passamaquoddy to the mouth of the Rio Grande, they gleam white and glorious-likewise on the Pacific coast, only here in Wilmington we have a little republican affair, stuck down ing. She has been making most stupendous efforts to 31st day of last March he was 50 years of age. Before an alley, and leaky in the roof at that.

The long article on our navy, which we copy from the Washington Union, will be found interesting and instructive at the present time. It is proper that, before plunging into difficulties, we should know exactly how we stand, what our preparations for offence and defence really are, and what are the forces and preparations of those with whom we may be brought into collision. This desirable information the Union affords, and, as its facilities for obtaining the necessary information, are beyond question, we have no doubt of the accuracy of its statements, at least so far as our own navy is concerned. We presume it is pretty near the mark in regard to the naval forces of Great Britain.

Some of our exchanges draw glowing pictures of the great blessings to be realized from a naval war. The versatile and unreliable genius who presides over the New York Herald is quite grandiloquent upon this point. Now we would think it bad economy in the calculation of costs, to place national honor and national independence secondary to any other consideration.— Feeling apart, experience has shown that the sacrifice of States. national honor is the most expensive one that any nation can make. It actually costs more in the long run than the amount of any sums that might be required for the defence and vindicated on outraged honor. The United States cannot afford to make any such sacrifice.

But then to talk of the blessings and the triumphs of war! to become indignantly and ferociously belligerent to call for war for its own sake, is little short of dition to the sixty thousand regulars for home defence, exercise the right of search, visitation or jurisdiction in there are three or four versions of every particular. There nonesense. We must repeat that if Senators and mem- there are some eighty thousand embodied and drilled yeo- any way over vessels lying in Spanish ports, under the appears to be no foundation for the rumor that a man bers of Congress believe war to be as imminent as their language would indicate, then it is their bounden duty, in view of the official statement of the Union, and we take it to be at least semi-official, to take prompt measares to place the army, the navy and the coast defenses of the country upon a basis of efficiency, such as the emergency calls for, and this at any expense.

So .- The Washington N. C. Dispatch pseudo neutral or independent or something else " too numerous to mention," is in fact an anti-Democratic, McRae organ. It has a perfect right to hoist any colors it pleases but not to sail under false colors. Let it run up its flag, or be content to be classed as a pirate. Let us be done with shams and snakes in the grass.

We learn from the Newbern Union of the 1s inst., that the last rail was laid on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad on the 31st ult. In ten days from that time it was expected to have everything com- in New York. pleted for running the cars from Goldsboro' to the ter-

Hearing and reading so often of the " British Constitution," one might be lead to suppose that there was some such a thing in existence. In the American sense of the word " Constitution," there is not now, and never has been, a constitution in England. We understand constitution to mean a certain written agreement, establishing a government, defining its powers, and assigning to each department its legitimate sphere of duties. With us constitutional provisions are something

above and beyond mere legislative enactments. There is no written constitution in England-nothing higher than acts of Parliament. Theoretically, the a position of efficiency bearing some reference to the de- legislative power, consisting of King or Queen, Lords mands and exigencies of the service, and to the necessity and Commons, is supreme and uncontrollable, bound by foreign governments may at any time force upon us.— tice, the British Government is just as closely bound down as our own. Certain axioms and usages have obtained an authority greater than even written agreement could confer. These, however deficient in theory, are in practice a constitution, as little subject to violation as any other. Thus the Crown appoints the Cabinet ministers, who hold at the pleasure of the Crown, but it is understood that the House of Commons removes a Cabinet. since no administration can remain in office unless they tral American Republics. The resolutions were made can command a majority in the House.

It is the theory of the British Constitution that the officers of the Crown really carry on the Government .-Upon them devolves the responsibility of devising measures necessary to meet every great public want. It is expected that some member of any incoming Cabinet shall explain its proposed policy to each of the Houses. If that policy suits the House of Commons, all right. feated. For instance, it is expected of Earl Derby's Cabinet. if in office when the pacification of India is effected, to York, asked consent to introduce resolutions declaring country. If the ministry bring forward a measure, and more adequate provisions for the raising of revenue, and that measure is defeated in the Commons, then they are the protection of the rights of our citizens and the honor bound either to resign or "go to the country," that is, of our flag; and that, therefore, the joint resolution of administration is defeated upon any important Consent not given. on the part of the House of Commons as renders resignation imperative. Some times this expression of want of confidence may arise incidentally, yet if marked and emphatic, it equally compels resignation. Thus, the re-

Affairs in General. In the present feverish state of the public mind, attention is directed to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Capitol The custom-house at New Orleans, all built with at Washington. From time to time accounts of fresh out-Northern materials, will, when finished, cost about as rages are received—sometimes the old original outrage Fort Snelling Investigation was discussed. A resoluappears in a new form. At Washington a strong feel- tion declaring that the evidence reported by the Select in Charleston, we wandered along up near where the ing is displayed, which bids fair to bring forth some-Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co. used to have its thing more than mere words. In the Senate, on the 3d tion, has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstances imsteamboat landing, and we found there, in a section red- inst., Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to revive and put in peaching the personal or official integrity of the Secreolent of fish and offall, hardly approachable without force the act of the 3d of March, 1839, by which cer- tary of War, wading through difficulty and dirt, a marble palace tain powers were conferred upon President VanBuren, On Friday the Senate passed upon a vast number of going up—a something that might have been intended in view of the impending difficulties connected with the private bills, also received reports from committees. Mr. as a seat of worship for Diana of the Ephesians, with North Eastern Boundary. The only change in the pre- Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported the its fluted columns and carved capitals, and what else we sent bill is that the difficulties in the Gulf are substitu- House bill making appropriations for the Post Office its fluted columns and carved capitals, and what else we know not. This building was the new Custom House—
a building which is to cost millions—to be more ornate than anything else in South Carolina. Why all this extravagance? The thing could not ornament the city even if the application of the correct test of the specified powers, which place at the President's disposal the army and navy of the United States, authorize a call for fifty thousand volunteers and an expenditure of the application of the purpose.

Sent bill is that the difficulties in the Gulf are substituted and they difference of the president's disposal the army and navy of the United States, authorize a call for fifty thousand volunteers and an expenditure of the application of the purpose.

Sent bill is that the difficulties in the Gulf are substituted and they difference of the president's disposal the army and navy of the United States, authorize a call for fifty thousand volunteers and an expenditure of the purpose.

The sent bill is that the difficulties in the Gulf are substituted and they call the specified powers, which place at the President's disposal the army and navy of the United States, authorize a call for fifty thousand volunteers and an expenditure of the purpose.

The sent bill is that the difficulties in the Gulf are substituted and they call they are substituted for those on the frontier, as the occasion of granting the difference of distance must always, do at econcurred in the House amendment to the resolution of the what others will, determine the matter in favor of Wilmington, which is is 202 miles from Charleston, and they will not a substitute the difference of distance must always, do at econcurred in the House amendment to the resolution of the concurred in the House amendment to the resolution of the concurred in the House amendment to the resolution of the concurred in the House amendment to the resolution of the concurred in the House amendment to the resolution of the concurred in the House amendment to the resol if the application of the public money for that purpose ten millions of dollars, with the warrant to borrow the the Senate adjourned. could be defended. It could not answer the ends de- same if necessary. This bill will most probably pass. signed an iota better than a plain decent building at one The Senate, by resolution, postponed the day of adjourn- diplomatic appropriation bill. fifth the cost and that would have been more than enough. ment to the 14th, but the House would only postpone Go to any place, North or South, that has recently until Thursday next, the 10th. It is doubtful if the from the committee on naval affairs a bill to authorize got a new custom house, and has had shrewd Congres- necessary business can be decently disposed of by that the construction of ten small sloops of war, and have it

The House is quite as decided in its tone as the Sen-In some future age, not long after the time referred ate, and will, no doubt, be equally willing to grant the to by Macaulay, when a traveler from the great Empire necessary powers and means. If, as reported, the Mor- to 66 nays. A two-thirds vote being required, the rules people were known to be business men, that the visit mons, instead of submitting, intend to fight it out, such means must be liberally granted, in order that rebellion may be crushed and insult resented at one and the same the seats of former Empires in North America, and in time. It is said that dates from Fort Scott to the 6th of the prosent crop of Custom Houses as the remains of forward, and hostilities may be expected soon to com- private bills. mence. We do not think the information reliable-

certainly it is not official. England and France are arming—arming all the time, in spite of peace talk and all that sort of thing, and it is felt that their armaments are meant for each other .-France has a regular army of over six hundred thousand powers. Unless the French should be able to keep the sea the war between the United States and Mexico. in force sufficient to protect the fleet of transports, of course it would be folly for her to attempt a descent at all. If contributed their expressions of esteem—the usual resothe British should be able to obtain a decided naval pre- lutions were passed and the Senate adjourned. dominance, then no French vessel of any force could put In the House little else was done. Tributes were to sea, as all the leading ports would be blockaded, and paid to the memory of General Henderson by Mr. no open boat fleet could expect to do anything in a nar- Bryan, of Texas, and Mr. Quitman, of Tennessee. The mutual jealousy far more than by jealousy of the United

The British regular army numbers now about two hundred thousand men, of whom some seventy thousand of the United States are not alone in their feeling of reare in India, and at least ten thousand more at Canton sentment against the recent course of the British cruisers and at other points in the Indian and Chinese seas. In in the Gulf of Mexico. The Spanish people and author-

a numerous armed police force readily available. The city of New Orleans is quite upset and revolu- can ships in the port of Sagua la Grande, says : tioned. A "vigilance" organization would appear to Louisville for the last few years.

LAND WARRANTS, &c .- The New York Daily News quotes Land Warrants as follows:

80 acres...... 90 93 92

BANK BILLS .- Virginia 3/4 a 3/4, North Carolina 13/4, South Carolina 1, and Louisiana 1/4 per cent. discount

minus-Morehead City. If we can possibly get off Railroad stock in Baltimore on the 5th inst., are quoted much vim, will soon stir up a fuss that they will be glad during the summer, we intend to pay Beaufort a visit. | at \$17%, and 200 at \$18 per share.

The Washington Union thinks that Congress will get through and be ready to adjourn by Monday. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks that the session will probably be prolonged until Wednesday. Most agree that it will close next week, although some think the adjournment may be postponed for two weeks longer.

On Wednesday the Senate took up certain resolutions Mr. Mason, of Virginia. These resolutions set forth the fact that grave and repeated outrages have been com-Governments or revolutionary parties in the several Republics of Mexico and Central America, for which outrages no satisfaction has yet been given, either because of an indisposition to give such satisfaction, or because of the non-existence of any stable authority in said Republics, having power to give the satisfaction due and demanded. In consideration of these facts, the resolutions propose to confer authority upon the President to property of American citizens in Mexico, or in the Centhe special order for Saturday.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill being before the Senate, several attempts were made to engraft upon it appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers .-These amendments were uniformly defeated. A motion to reduce the amounts appropriated for the Coast Survey, and for the Washington Aqueduct was also de-

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Kelsey, of New

The bill making appropriations for the support of the volunteer force of three regiments was passed.

The balance of the session was occupied mainly with the "Sale of Fort Snelling," being, in fact, the investigation of a charge made against the Secretary of War, to the effect that he had been guilty of undue favoritism Snelling formerly stood. The charge seems to have been enrolled. originated in a desire to make political capital, as the and sound policy.

On Thursday the Senate made the subject of British aggressions the special order for Saturday at noon. Mr. Houston's project for a protectorate over Mexi-

co was defeated by a vote of 30 to 17. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up and

discussed until the hour of adjournment. In the House on Thursday, little was done. The Committee, as to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reserva-

The House of Representatives passed the consular and

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, asked consent to report

Objection being made, it was moved to suspend the rules. The vote on suspending the rules was 127 yeas were not suspended. Cost of the proposed vessels is estimated at \$2,300,000 or \$230,000 apiece.

the committee of Ways and Means.

The balance of the session was mainly taken up with

of the death of Hon. J. P. Henderson, a member elect that they received from the business men of Charleston of that body from the State of Texas. In making the announcement, Mr. Houston of the same State paid a feeling tribute to the merits of his late colleague. Mr. Journal, to beg it to divest itself of a little of that curish Henderson was a native of Lincoln county, North Caro- habit so common with the canine race, when occupying men, and no colonies to defend, at least none worth nam- lina, where many of his relations now reside. On the a manger, even in imagination, and permit the owners of bring her pavy up to the strength of the English navy. leaving North Carolina he received a liberal education their now valueless wealth? If not, we can console the If a war does come, the dream of the great Napoleon and entered the profession of the law. The state of his Journal with the assurance that there is coal enough will be consummated, or its consummation attempted.— health compelled a visit to Cuba. On his return to the The first move will be for a French invasion of England. States he settled in Mississippi, where he resided until That is the point towards which every Frenchman looks the outbreak of the Texan revolution, when he joined S. C., Gazette. We will say nothing about our cotemwith anxious desire. That is the achievement by which himself with the Texans and received a Brigadier Gene- porary's calibre, as it has placed that beyond dispute alone, in French estimation, the humiliation of Water- ral's commission. He was successively Attorney General by proving itself a great bore—bigger than the orifice to Fort Scott, for it is known to Gen. N. when he left loo can be avenged. The French army is mighty, and and Secretary of State of the republic of Texas, and afin a high state of efficiency. The thing is this—can it terwards commissioner to France and England. He be got over to England? That must depend very much up- was the first Governor of the State after its admission on the relative force and efficiency of the navies of the two into the Union. He commanded the Texan forces in Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Reid, Hayne and Seward.

It would appear that the people and authorities

"It was impossible to prevent it. There was no authorihave seized upon the city government, if New Orleans can be said to have had a city government for years past. Somehow, it has been ruled like Baltimore and past. Somehow, it has been ruled like Baltimore and force, and, according to the advices received by the Government, measures will be adopted for the future to protect and the last few years. ernment, measures will be adopted for the future to protect our coasts from such arbitrary and irregular acts as those committed by the commander of the Buzzard, in contraven-tion of international laws and treaties. We understand that the conduct of the commander of this steamer was imme-mediately rebuked by his superior on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Governm

The following dispatch is dated the 29th, at New Or-

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from New York via Havana, bringing the California mails and an announcement that the continued outrages of the British cruisers had caused such intense excitement in Havana, that the Captain-General, Concha, had despatched a Spanish war fleet to interpose between British guns and the frequent violation of sovereignty in the Spanish waters. Lively times are anticipated.

It is evident that the system of espionage and inter Sales of 600 shares of North Carolina Central ference upon which the British have entered with so to escape from.

The City of How O. An election comes of to-day in New Orleans. Mayor of the City, Recorders of the Districts, and other

municipal officers are to be chosen. For some years past elections in New Orleans have been only redeemed, from being farces, by being turned into tragedies. Blood has flowed freely, and the elective franchise has been exercised by those opposed to the dominant party, at the risk of their lives. At the last from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported by election, out of 12,000 registered voters, only about 4,000 votes were cast. Men of all parties became restive under this terrorism. Whether the plan of reform by mitted against citizens of the United States, either by extra-legal means can result in good is doubtful, but the movement has certainly arisen out of a supposed necessity, created by the existing order of things.

It would appear that a Mr. Stith, formerly foreman of the Picavune office, and now Recorder of one of the Districts, had been selected by the dominant American party, as their candidate for Mayor. About the 26th of May, a movement was started to get out an independent ticket, and Major Beauregard was solicited to aluse such force, as in his judgment may be necessary to low his name to be used as an independent candidate for obtain redress, and secure protection for the lives and Mayor at the ensuing election. The Major accepted, stipulating for perfect independence.

It would seem that the signers of the request to Major Beauregard, including many of the leading men of the city, having no confidence in the ability or disposition of the present city authorities to protect the citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage, organized themselves into a vigilance committee, and have issued a proclamation setting forth the fact that the people, tired of years of disorder, of assassination and misgovernment, have taken into their own hands the duty of self-protection. The vigilance committee guarantees protection to all well-disposed citizens, but adds that "the ruffians who bring forward a bill for the future regulation of that it inexpedient for Congress to adjourn without making have dyed our streets with the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable. orderly and well-disposed, must leave or perish!"

The Committee has possession of the arsenal, and the public arms. Its forces are well-drilled and are under the command of Major Duncan, late of the U. S. Army. The city police has always been an unorganized mob, and

is now worse than ever. On Thursday and Friday the city was the scene of

much excitement, and a collision was expected, but later on Friday a compromise was effected—the vigilance But the drama has not yet closed. The friends of the

that the course he pursued was dictated by prudence they can. Although the municipal authorities have yielded, the friends of Stith have not. They have called out the Washington artillery-have possession of the several armories, and are preparing for a struggle which may culminate at the polls. To-day will show the result. We trust that bloodshed may be avoided.

> The Cheraw and Coal Fields Road. On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held in the Cit Hall in Charleston, to listen to a delegation from North Car olina, who came to urge the people of Charleston to take stock in an extension of the Northeastern Road to the shores of Broad River, N. C., (so put down in the Charleston Co rier,) showing the intimate acquaintance of Carolinia with names and localities in North Carolina.

This delegation consisted of Angus R. Kelley, Esq. and M. Q. Waddell, Esq.; and they spoke very eloquently of the opportunity of Charleston to tap the mineral region of North But he failed to do much. The "Carolinians" thanked hi and Mr. Kelley for their able addresses, and—that was all. Somehow the Charleston people know that the coal of Deep—not Broad River, is within 125 miles of tide water at

we and—adjourned.

We clip the above from the Wilmington Journal of the 28th ult., not that we can say that it is actually de serving of a passing notice, but simply to let our readers see the calibre of that organ of mangerism.

Typographical errors will occur in the best regulated establishments, and that of the Journal is not an exception, as its occasional apologies abundantly prove. But that aside. We accompanied the North Carolina Delegation to

Charleston, and it was precisely because the Charleston was made. That they are not only business men, but intelligent men, and men of means, was also well known before the important discovery of the Journal; and The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was referred to further that they had invested largely in the Northeastern and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads, with a view to reaching the Coal Fields. Let us assure the Journal that under these circumstances the North Carolina Delegation, with their rich specimens of Coal, Iron, &c., and On Saturday the Senate received the announcement their lucid explanations, were most welcome visitors, and ample assurances that their visit had accomplished much more than elicit a vote of thanks.

Would it be asking too much of our neighbor the the mineral region of North Carolina to seek a market, without being growled at, where they can get most for there for both seaports, and much to spare.

We cut the above amusing specimen from the Cheraw to suppose that any one could be made to believe that "Broad" is a mere typographical error for "Deep," or that we expect to growl at people in the peculiar manner indicated by our somewhat muddle-headed cotemporary. Neither have we any "curish" habits or propensities in the matter. By the way, what does the Gazette mean by "curish?" New sort of word, isn't it?

From the Gulf. It has been reported that the officer who did the

visiting" of American vessels at Sagua la Grande, has row sea traversed by swift steam gun-boats, whose fire customary resoultions were adopted, and the House ad- been arrested and sent to Jamaica for trial. It is prowould soon sink the whole flotilla. No doubt the aug- journed. Mr. H. died of consumption, the disease with bable that this was done on the complaint of the Spanmentation of French and English fleets is prompted by which he was threatened in his youth, when he went to ish authorities at Havana. This is said to be the same officer who landed marines upon the island, not far from Sagua La Grande, to hunt up negroes already landed .-It is said that the British Consul has made all sorts of apologies to the Captain-General, who, however, could not accept them, but has referred the matter home to Madrid. Some think the arrest, and all that, only a farce; England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, there cannot be ities in the Island of Cuba are equally excited on account other reports, again, say that the conduct of the Commore than sixty thousand regular troops, while the re- of the violation of their nationality and sovereignty by manders of the Buzzard and Styx, meets with strong conmainder are scattered all over the whole earth. In ad- the assumption of the officers of British men-of-war to demnation from the superior officer. It is all report, and manry, who are nearly equal to regulars. There is also protection of Spanish laws. The Diaro de la Marina had been killed on board an American vessel by a shot of the 21st May, alluding to the overhauling of Ameri- from the Styx. This latter vessel, instead of being a mere gun-boat, is a steamer of fourteen hundred tons, land warrants personal property.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Black Warrior arrived here to-day with Havana dates to the 30th. She reports that the English officer who was so conspicuous in searching American vessels in the harbor of Sagna la Grande, had been arrested and sent to Jamaica. Sugar was active and firm.

From Mexico NEW OBLEANS, June 3.—Advices have been received from Tampico to the 22d ult. Vidauri had retreated to Monterey. Zuloago has established a military tribunal. HALIPAY, June 2.—The shame

drawn his motion census garded as a virtual trium; ministers, which was re-

garded as a virtual triumph for the government.

The government of Naples had in effect rejected the demands of England for an indemnity to the imprisoned engineers. Naples was actively proceeding with milita-

There was nothing later from India. Sir Joseph Hamley's horse Headsman won the Derby The steamer Kangaroo arrived out on the 22d.

The French squadron in the Pacific is to be reinfor

It is said that instructions have been sent to the French Envoy at China to treat with the Imperial Commis

er, without going to China.

The London Post says the King of Naples recently pplied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport, owing of ears of the French and British governments. A Russian courier, from St. Petersburg, reached No ples on the 14th of May.

The correspondence between Sir James Outram and the Governor-General of India is published, showing conclusively that Gen. Outram earnestly and strongly protested against the Governor's confiscation policy. This correspondence, it is supposed, led to the withdraw-al of Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure.

The contract between the government and the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been signed and sealed by see colleagues requesting that there should be no action both parties. It covers twenty-five years from the time of Congress in connection with his funeral. That in the cable is successfully laid. The telegraph fleet had all assembled at Plymouth.

ready to sail on the experimental trip. Brazil had contracted a loan with the Rothschilds for a million and a half pounds sterling for the completion he should have sent such a request through two of his of the Don Pedro Railroad.

Prince Napoleon will go out as Governor of Algeria Turkey has consented to the settlement of the Montenegro difficulty in consequence of the threats of France friends. But Tennessee was the scene of his youthful memories; and to Tennessee therefore his drived to acknowledge the independence of the latter.

Highly Important from Utah\_Gov. Cummings E: pelled from Salt Lake City!—The Mormons in Arms—Resistance Determined Upon!! ST. Louis, June 3d.—Dates from Camp Scott to 6th

May, have been received here. Two Mormons had arrived at Leavenworth, bringing despatches from Gov. Cumming for the Secretary of State.

The troops expected to move towards the Valley about the end of May.

Gov. Cummings had been expelled from Salt Lake City; ry death, found no consolation in the speculations to committee triumphed and the municipal power was re- that the Mormons were in arms and determined upon moval of the Palmerston Administration was effected by in selling to certain parties tracts of land, being the mil- signed into their hands. The city was peaceful as late resistence; also to request Col. Monroe to push on the

They encountered snow three feet deep on the route. The Peace Commissioners, Gov. Powell and Ben McCulloch, had passed Fort Laramie, and were obliged

[Note.-A despatch from Washington, received last night, states that no official information had been received there in regard to the above intelligence.

Excitement in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 .- Political parties here are highly excited. The causes of the revolution are outrages, assassinations and murders that have taken place. A vigilance committee is in possession of the Arsenal, which is fully fortified. Gen. Tracy's division of the body in one shape affects it not; neither will dismilitia have been called out, and a battle is expected solution of the body in any other shape. The changes this afternoon.

SECOND DISPATCH ] NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The city is on the eve of a Charter election, and parties are bitterly arrayed against sinner's life, with their consequent remorse, are to be his each other. A Vigilance Committee has taken possession of the Arsenal, and thoroughly fortified it. Mayor Waterman has read the riot act at the head-quarters of dill spoke with "great fertility and illustration and argument." No doubt he did. Mr. Waddell is quite fertile.— tridges

> Another Outrage! MOBILE, June 2.—An American vessel has been fired

into off Pensacola, and one man killed. The steamer Fulton has gone in pursuit of the aggressor. Gen. Walker's Trial.

New Orleans, June 3d .- The Jury in the trial Gen. Walker disagreed as to the verdict. Walker demands another trial. Gen. Walker Discharged.

New Orleans, June 3.—The jury having been unable to agree in the case of Gen. Walker, were this morning discharged, when the government entered a nolle prosequi, and he was forthwith discharged.

Washington, June 4.—Senate agreed to the House Resolution to adjourn on the 10th. Several private bills were passed, including one to surrender stock held by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal to that Company on certain conditions.

Several private bills from the House were amended The House amended and passed the Consular and The Special Committee on the accounts of Cullom

the late Clerk, were allowed to sit till next session. The investigations cover \$1,200,000 of expenditures. Bocock asked leave to report a bill for the construct

tion of one steamer and ten sloops-of-war. Objected to Mr. Bocock will to-morrow again attempt to introduce his bill for the construction of one steamer and ten

Private bills were taken up.

The Mormon War\_Intelligence from Gen. Harney WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Secretary of War to-day received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Harney, da ted Fort Leavenworth, in which he announces the arrival of the express, with the report that Gov. Cumming had been driven out of Salt Lake City.

Whatever may be the condition of affairs there the dispatch does not obtain full credence, for the reason that Gen. Harney merely repeats the report and does not communicate as from direct intelligence to himself. It is believed probable that Gov. Cumming has returned there, contrary to the advice of Col. Johnston, that he promised to be back again in two weeks.

Movements of Troops. St. Louis, June 3.- A dispatch from Leavenworth dated the 31st ult., says that no further outbreak had occurred at Fort Scott. A detachment of troops were there to be replaced by companies from the second infantry. The fourth column, under Col. Morrison, marched this morning, and the fifth and sixth columns are in readiness to move, and will be pushed forward immediately. It is understood that Gen. Harney will take the field about the 10th of June. The peace commissioners were obliged to swim the

River Platte. They had passed Fort Laramie. It was reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat

Expected Disturbances in Washington. WASHINGTON, June 4 .- Notwithstanding the extraordinary preparations being made by the city authorities here, and the U.S. Marshall to preserve peace on Monday, the general impression is that the election will be marked by scenes of disorder and blood-shed. The police to-day secured a lot of muskets in the house of a negro. The Armory of the Light Infantry has been broken into, and several muskets are missing. Large numbers of ruffians from Baltimore and elsewhese, arrive in every train, and are boldly perambulating the streets. It is rumored that several swivels have been secreted in the city by the

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Yesterday Congress passed a bill making land warrants issued under the act of '55 receivable in payment for lands within six miles of railroad grants at \$1 25 per acre. The same act makes

peatedly recognised. He was chosen the first gover-nor of the State of Texas, and by the last legislature unanimously elected to the Benate as the successor of the lamented Rusk. He was a lawyer of distinguished ability, an orator, and a stateaman, and his death will be felt by the people of Texas as a great loss.

The Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad have determined to charge only one fare on all passengers who travel up and down the road on the same day.

For the Journal Pursuant to previous notice a respectable portion of the Democratic citizens of the district of Holly Shelter met at the house of J. P. Bannerman, Esq., on Wednesday evening, June 2d, 1858.

The meeting was organized by calling John P. Bannerman to the Chair, and appointing John Shepard

On motion of Isaac Rochell the Chair appointed three delegates to represent the district of Holly Shelter in the Democratic Convention to be held in the town

ter in the Democratic Convention to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of June court. The following names were appointed: Isaac Rochell, David Williams and Isaac James.

Christopher Rowe offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the delegates from this district be left free to exercise their own discretion as to the propriety of the County Convention making any other nomination besides the selection of suitable candidates for the

On motion of Samuel Player the thanks of the meet-ing were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, with a request that the Secretary furnish the Journal with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication.
On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN P. BANNERMAN, Ch'n.

JOHN SHEPARD, Sec'y.

DYING MEN TURNING TO THE DAYS OF THEIR YOUTH. -Mr. Benton's death, says the Episcopal Recorder. presents two striking though not uncommon lessons.

The first of these is his letter to two of his old Tennesobedience to those principles of economy, the strict construction of which he had been so conspicuous an exponent, he should have made such a request, was nothing more than a natural process of reason. But that boyish Tennessee associates, was something more than a mere reasoning process. With Missouri his political history had been associated. In the Missouri delega-tion he could still find attached adherents and devoted memories; and to Tennessee, therefore, his dying thoughts. in obedience to that law which establishes the perpetuity of mind, were turned-" Calumque adspicit, et dulce moriens reminiscitur Argos."

The phenomenon is common though not insignificant. Dr. Johnson, when he came to die, forgot those sonorous Latin chants which had delighted him in his maturer years, and was heard uttering a child's hymn which he had learned on his mother's knee. Dr. Rush tells of old Sweeds who on their death-beds in the hospital spoke Swedish, though they had dropped the use of it for An expressman states that the Commander at Fort Kearney had instructed him to inform Col. Monroe that sometimes fifty years. Kant, in the shadows of his dreawhich he had given so many years of powerful thought, but was molested by the sound of martial music, which he had heard when a boy in the streets of Regensburg.

Fallstaff, when dying,
"Babbled of green fields," though the old debanchee had for years found his resi

dence and his delight in the town. There is an important induction to be drawn from these phenomena. It is that the human mind rises above corporeal and temporal conditions. Time disconnects not the subtle links that bind its processes together. As if to prove this, memory is made to bring in union the associations of all others the most remotethose of infancy and old age. The human frame changes once every seven years. None of the particles of either of us, as existing now, existed seven years ago. The mind, however, contains the same, preserving its individuality entire. The inference is clear. Dissolution from childhood to old age destroy not its memory, neither will the change from old age to death. What an awful consciousness to awaken to, that all the memories of the

"On Friday last, as Miss Alda Smith, daughter of R. D. Smith, was looking at a canal boat in motion, she became dizzy and fell into the water. Her hoops, however, buoyed her up, and she floated down the 'raging canal' about forty yards, when she was rescued.'

SPAIN FRIGHTENED .- The Madrid journals have articles saying that for some time the United States have been seeking for a pretext to affront Spain, and that the projected protectorate of Mexico has no other object.— They accordingly recommend the government to increase its naval forces. The fact that our Senate on Wednesday gave a quietus to the proposed protectorate will probably calm the fears of the Madrid journals.

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY. A MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND bowels, attended with obvious disorde 1 of the digestive

rgans.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as
Nausea, Headache,
Vertigo, Dimness of Sight,
Debility of the Nervous Syslem,
Hypochondria, Jaundice,
Loss of appetile,
Wasting of the strength,
Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind,
Vitiated taste. Vitiated taste, Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels.

Constipation and uncustions
Bilious Vomiling,
Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach,
Liver Complaint,
Oppression after eating,
Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the pil of the stomach, or towards the right side,

Sallouness of complexion.

Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.,

Have in many cases defled the skill, heretofore, of the best
medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have
been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after
studying closely the pre-time of Day. studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "Elixir;" which, after eighteen years "use in private practice, here were the prepared to which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any

medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender informs.

vigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digeation, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir." in corrobdence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corrob-oration of which read the following testimonials. ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dys-

peptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach:

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Target Powers, Paradon Miller and Paradon Para

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph L'Arni, 257 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as INCURABLE AND GIVEN UP TO DIE.

DE. J. WILLIAMS—Dear Sir:—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover: the best readical aid was procured for mere gun-boat, is a steamer of fourteen hundred tons, and carries six very heavy guns.

Robbers About—Look Out.—The office of Messrs.

J. H. Chadbourn & Co. was entered sometime between Saturday night and this morning. The drawers, &c., were ransacked. Several letters directed to other persons were opened. Nothing has been missed.

Another—We learn that the house of Mr. Wm. Barr was entered on last night and a quantity of provisions stolen. Our citizens cannot be too cautious.

The same act makes land was related to makes and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed and warrants personal property.

Death of Senator Henderson, of Texas.

It becomes our melancoly duty to announce this decease of another member of the United States Senate. Hon. J. P. Henderson, of Texas, died at his lodgings in this city yesterday evening. The dissection of the use of your "Elixir," and from the time I becomes our melancoly duty to announce this store to health. The dreadful sufferings I ahould be in my grave. at his lodgings in this city yesterday evening. The dissection of the use of your "Elixir," also and the image of the united to me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I becomes our melancoly duty to announce this stored to health. The dreadful sufferings I ahould be in my grave. at his lodgings in this city yesterday evening. The dissection of the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. It has saved me was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I becomes advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I becomes advised to use your "Elixir," and from the stored to health. The dreadful sufferings I cannot describe; but I am confident that without any relief, till yespeny I cannot describe; but I am confident that without any relief, till yespeny I cannot describe; but I am confident that without any relief, till yespeny I cannot describe; but I am confident has the provide the provided to health. The dreadful sufferings I cannot descri

of Dr. Williams' "Elixir."

THOMAS J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phoenix street.

JOHN EMERT, Race street above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia,) H. N. Sperry, who being duly aftered, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular.

Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREDERICK REEL, Alderman.

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at \$1 00 each, or 6 bottles for \$6 00. Also Dr. Williams' "Cinchomara," for the positive cure of Ague, Chill and Fever, &c. Proprietor, JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., Chemist and Parmacuelist, No. 4 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

March, 18th, 1816

Wash. Union, 5th inst.